

JPRS-KAR-85-055

15 August 1985

Korean Affairs Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 August 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON Rejects South's Plan on UN Entry (KCNA, 20 Jul 85)	1
Daily on U.S. Arms Buildup in, Around Korea (KCNA, various dates)	3
U.S. War Buildup in South	3
Turning South Into Nuclear Base Opposed	4
Threat of Southward Invasion	4
U.S. Nuclear War Preparations	5
DPRK Daily Assails Livsey's Remarks on Arms Buildup (KCNA, 11, 16 Jul 85)	6
Anti-U.S., Anti-Government Struggle	6
Student Union Supports South Struggle	7
KCNA on South's 'Civilian Defense Training' Confrontation Racket (KCNA, 16, 17 Jul 85)	8
Civilian Defense Training	8
'Civilian Defense Training' Castigated	8
Foreign Groups Score U.S. War Moves (KCNA, 17 Jul 85)	10
Foreign Papers Write on Anti-U.S. Struggle Month (KCNA, various dates)	11
Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month	11
Indian Mass Meeting	12
Rwandan Marks Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	12
Solidarity With Korean People	13
Madagascar Bulletin	14
Foreign Solidarity Meetings	14

Foreign Media Observe 'Anti-U.S. Struggle Month'	15
Foreign Crewmen's Meeting	16
Latin American-Caribbean Group	17
Solidarity Messages	18
Film Receptions Abroad	18
Letters From USSR, Romania	19
Foreign Newspapers Mark Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	20
Foreign Letters To Kim Il-song	20
Solidarity Meetings Held Abroad	21
Daily Scores Early Release of Mun Son-Myong in U.S. (KCNA, 16 Jul 85)	23
Student Demonstrations in South Korea Described (NODONG SINMUN, 27 Apr 85)	24
South Prosecutes Student on U.S. Cultural Center Incident (KCNA, various dates)	27
More on USIS Incident	27
Courtroom Disturbances in South	27
Students' Rejection of Trial in South	28
End of Trial of USIS Occupiers Demanded	28
KCNA on South Scheme To Intervene in Student Struggle (KCNA, various dates)	30
Suppression of Students	30
University Presidents' Meeting in South	30
Suppression of Students Denounced	31
Student Leaders Arrested	31
Rallies, Demonstrations Reported	32
Struggle Committee Chairman Trila Noted	32
DPRK Organizations Condemn Suppression of Students, Workers (KCNA, various dates)	34
Suppression of Students, Laborers	34
Students, Laborers Stage Struggle	35
Steps Against Workers, Students	35
Search for Students, Workers	36
Campaign Against Campus in South	36
Reportage on Student Struggle Activities (KCNA, various dates)	38
Sammintu Investigation Results Protested	38
Struggle to Refuse Trial	39
Suspension of 'Sammintu' Members	39
Reshuffling of Justice Minister	40
Arrest of Sammintu Members Condemned	40

TASS Cited on Arrest of Students	41
Students Demand Release of USIS Intruders	41
Court 'Struggle' Countermeasures Taken	41
Chon's Remarks Denounced	42
Universities Instructed to Punish Students	42
South's Suppression Denounced	42
Anti-Communist Plan Condemned	43
Japanese Papers on Students	43
Oppression of Students Denounced	44
Relatives of Detained Students Demonstrate	44
 Hu Yao-bang Meeting With Kim Il-song Examined (NAEWOE TONGSIN, No 435, 17 May 85)	 45
 South Korean People Said Longing for Kim Il-song (KCNA, 17 Jul 85)	 50
 North-South Parliamentary Talks (KCNA, 18, 23 Jul 85)	 52
DPRK Proposal	52
Chad President Hails Talks	53
Latin American Group Supports Talks	53
 Daily Condemns South's 'Government-Sponsored' Patriotism (KCNA, 12 Jul 85)	 55
 KCNA Assails Press Suppression Campaign in South (KCNA, 15 Jul 85)	 56
 MINJU CHOSON Decries South's Anticommunist Campaign (KCNA, 21 Jul 85)	 57
 Economic Talks Compromise Analyzed (An Hi-chang; CHUNGANG ILBO, 21 Jun 85)	 58
 DPRK Daily on Suppression of Labor Movement in South (KCNA, various dates)	 61
South Suppression of Garment Factory Workers	61
Workers Struggle in South Supported	61
Protests Against Repression in South	62
Textile Workers Oppose South Suppression	62
 Retaliation Taken Against Striking Workers in South (KCNA, 20 Jul 85)	 64
 U.S. Testing Rat Poison on South Korean People (KCNA, 4, 9 Jul 85)	 65
Population Guinea Pigs for Testing	65
U.S. 'Barbarous' Experiments Denounced	66

Daily Condemns Poisonous Gas Production in South Korea (KCNA, 14 Jul 85)	67
Briefs	
Head of 'Unification Church' Released	68
Reunification Held in Japan	68
'Economic Crisis' in South	68
Meeting To Examine Treaty	69
N-S Parliamentary Talks Supported	69
Patrol Boats at Pusan Port	69
Truth Demanded of Kwangju Incident	70
Soldiers Assaulting Civilians	70
U.S. Commander in South Korea	70
Increased Number of Court Branches	70
Poll Result Against Seoul Olympiad	71
Kim Il-song Answers to SEKAI	71
Japanese Group Supporting Reunification	71
Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	71
Messages on Anti-U.S. Struggle	72

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP: Democratization Timetable Due by Fall (CHOSON ILBO, 18 Jan 85)	73
Kim Tae-chung Faction, Connections Detailed (TONGA ILBO, 13 Mar 85)	76
Opposition Interpellation Continues (HANGUK ILBO, 23 Mar 85)	80
Assembly Agenda of Major Parties Examined (Hwang Pyong-son; SEOUL SINMUN, 15 May 85)	89
NKDP Prepares for July Convention (HANGUK ILBO, 11 Jun 85)	92
12th Assembly Activities, Problems Discussed (Yi Kyong-hyong; SEOUL SINMUN, 11 Jun 85)	94
Daily Calls on Kim Tae-chung To Awake From 'Delusion' (Editorial; SEOUL SINMUN, 18 Jul 85)	99
Reportage on Sammin Group Activities (Various sources, various dates)	101
Legal Sammin Investigation, Editorial	101
2 Students Detained	102

Ending Investigation Urged	103
Daily on Sammin Group, Editorial	103
DJP Meeting	105
Government Report Criticized	106
DJP Rejects NKDP Criticism	106

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Nuclear Reactor Concerns Described (SEOUL SINMUN, 28 May 85; HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 28 May 85)	108
Nuclear Reactor Safety, by Ch'oe Son-rok	108
Reactor-related Equipment Imported	110
Semiconductor Support, Plans Reported (KISUL KWANLI, No 6, Jun 85)	111
Government To Study Support	111
Samsung Semiconductor Plans Diversification	112

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Linkage of China, North-South Korea, Japan Commented (HANGUK ILBO, 14 Jun 85)	113
--	-----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kim Chong-il Receives Messages on His Birthday (NODONG CHONGNYON, 14 Feb 85)	116
Revolutionary Law-Abiding Citizenship Stressed (Editorial; MINJU CHOSON, 22 Feb 85)	120
NODONG SINMUN Editorials for April 1985 (NODONG SINMUN, Apr 85)	125

JPRS-KAR-85-055
15 August 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON REJECTS SOUTH'S PLAN ON UN ENTRY

SK201051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--Minju Choson Saturday exposes the reactionary nature of the plan of "entry into the United Nations" recently brought forward by the South Korean puppets.

The South Korean puppet ambassador to the United Nations a few days ago said South Korea's "policy" is to "enter" the United Nations independently. Earlier, the puppet foreign minister said the simultaneous entry of the North and the South of Korea into the United Nations is "desirable" for the "relaxation of tensions" on the Korean peninsula, but, as someone oppose it, South Korea at least should enter it first.

The author of the commentary says:

The plan of "entry into the United Nations" is not an invention of the South Korean puppets but a brainchild of the U.S. imperialists for having "two Koreas" recognized on the international arena.

We advanced proposals for tripartite talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and create a guarantee for a durable peace. The most urgent question awaiting solution in Korea today is to adopt a non-aggression declaration which would be practically helpful to the relaxation of tensions.

The puppets, however, did not utter a word about such pressing question, but have brought forward the "entry into the United Nations" intended to freeze the division.

This is a challenge to the nation's aspirations for reunification.

This shows that, although the South Korean puppets pay lip-service to "dialogue" and "unification," they, in actuality, pursue only division and confrontation.

The puppets' insidious attempt also contravenes the UN Charter whose idea is achievement of world peace and security.

The South Korean puppets are not qualified to enter the United Nations.

It is an insult to the United Nations for the colonial puppets of the U.S. imperialists without sovereignty or independence to attempt to crawl their way into the United Nations where international meetings of independent states take place.

By advertising their bankrupt plan for the "entry into the United Nations," the puppets seek to create a favorable international atmosphere for their splittist line and lull the world public opinion supporting our peace proposal.

With nothing, however, can the puppets perpetuate Korea's division.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON U.S. ARMS BUILDUP IN, AROUND KOREA

U.S. War Buildup in South

SK041121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today exposes the massive arms buildup by the U.S. imperialists in and around South Korea for starting a new war in Korea.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists plan to use South Korea as a military base and springboard for Asian aggression, claiming that South Korea is the "frontline of the U.S. strategy" and "is directly linked with U.S. security," the paper says in an article: They have already built more than 40 military bases in South Korea and shipped there large quantities of mass destruction weapons including more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and combat equipment. They announced that they would deploy new-type military equipment of about 180 kinds in 2 or 3 years to come.

They decided to lay up in South Korea this year nearly \$400 million worth of stockpiles of war supplies, or seven times those in 1982.

This shows they are stepping up new war preparations, choosing South Korea as the starting point of a new war.

They are hastening preparations to ignite a nuclear war in South Korea. They introduced "special atomic demolition munition" into South Korea some time ago.

They have deployed neutron weapons in South Korea and are introducing various types of warplanes there.

To carry out a chemical and bacteriological warfare in Korea, besides nuclear warfare, they are shipping chemical and bacteriological weapons into South Korea.

It was not fortuitous that a top-level official of the United States recently revealed the intention to deploy large quantities of chemical weapons in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly reinforcing armed forces around the Korean peninsula, too.

They have built a combined airforce base capable of all functions such as attack, reconnaissance, supply and maintenance in Kadena, Okinawa, and are strengthening it.

The Sasebo base situated at the entrance of the Korean Strait is being rapidly expanded and reinforced as an operational and sortie base for aggression on Korea under their strategy.

Facts show how much fenized the U.S. imperialists have got an arms buildup in and around Korea to unleash a new war of aggression.

Turning South Into Nuclear Base Opposed

SK110815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--The South Korean Young Christians Council published a peace declaration of Christian youth, according to the July issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI.

Expressing national indignation at the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in converting South Korea into a nuclear base, the declaration says: "The Reagan administration is making haste with the militarisation of the U.S. industries under the pretext of 'delivering' the U.S. economy from the depression caused by its structure and planning to deploy more nuclear weapons in South Korea, taking advantage of the weak points of the military 'regime'."

Pointing out that the United States is revealing its big power chauvinistic view that "a small nation" may be reduced to a nuclear test ground for U.S. military strategy and the United States is committing such barbarism as ignoring the lives of "the people of a small nation," the declaration says: "This is high time the deceptive 'security argument' for camouflaging the domination of outside forces was refuted and voices were lifted up for peace."

"We oppose the deployment in South Korea of nuclear weapons threatening the lives of fellow countrymen," it states.

Threat of Southward Invasion

SK110841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today flails former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger for having twaddled about "threat of southward invasion" in South Korea, encouraging the puppets and promising U.S. assistance.

As for Kissinger, he left no stone unturned to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea and create "two Koreas." What he is going to do in South Korea is nothing but criminal acts to keep Korea divided and step up war moves, the paper says in a signed commentary, and stresses: He crawled into South Korea

at the "invitation" of a civilian organisation called "Federation of Businessmen" in name. But, in view of the character and content of his utterances, it is evident that he is seeking a sinister political purpose.

Otherwise, why did Kissinger, ousted from the post of U.S. state secretary, spread a rumour about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" while letting loose utterances to give a shot to arm of the Chon Tu-hwan group undergoing a crisis and incite the puppets to confrontation and war against us?

The colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group in South Korea is being shaken to its foundation these days owing to the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of students and workers there.

Feeling uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists dispatched Kissinger, a political swindler, who had earned ill fame by showing all manner of craftiness and viciousness in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war as a state secretary, in order to bolster up the Chon Tu-hwan group in the grip of a crisis and save the tottering colonial fascist rule.

U.S. Nuclear War Preparations

SK130056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0035 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are building a new "control centre" for fleets of nuclear-powered warships at the Kaseya base, Yokohama, Japan.

Branding this as their systematic and premeditated preparations for a nuclear war against Korea and the Asia-Pacific region, a signed commentary of MINJU HOSON Friday says: By building the "centre" for a nuclear war according to the "military construction plan for fiscal 1986" of the Defense Department, the U.S. imperialists intend to command and control the operations of the fleets in this region including the Seventh Fleet and increase their manoeuvrability.

Out of the desire to dominate Korea and the Asia-Pacific region at any cost, they are still pursuing the policies of aggression and war and stepping up nuclear war preparations. A graphic example of this is that they are massively bringing U.S. warships and planes carrying nuclear weapons into ports and airfields in various areas such as Yokohama, Okinawa and Sasebo, Japan.

And they frequently stage provocative war exercises in and around South Korea, while strengthening the military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets.

The proposed joint aerial exercise of the "F-16" fighter bomber unit of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the Japanese Air Force in the East Sea of Korea betrays how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are working to trigger off a nuclear war in Korea by mobilising even the Japanese reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialists should ponder over the grave consequences of their nuclear war preparations and act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/641

15 August 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ASSAILS LIVSEY'S REMARKS ON ARMS BUILDUP

Anti-U.S., Anti-Government Struggle

SK110501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Livsey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, in his interview with the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO, again clamoured about the "arms buildup of the north" and "threat of its southward invasion." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says his utterances were designed to mislead public opinion, divert elsewhere the attention of the people and justify their illegal occupation policy and arms buildup in South Korea.

The author of the commentary notes: It is not us but the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets who are building up arms and creating the threat of aggression in Korea. Voices demanding the U.S. imperialists to renounce the policy of war and withdraw from South Korea are being further lifted up on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

This is a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists. The jargon of livsey this time was made against this background.

The commentary goes on: In clamouring about "southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists also scheme to create a war atmosphere and thereby take the edge off the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle gaining further momentum in South Korea.

The occupation of the "U.S.I.S." building in Seoul and the anti-U.S. struggle of students and people which was further expanded on a mass basis with it as an occasion have driven the U.S. imperialist aggressors into a predicament and dealt a heavy blow at their colonial rule.

The malicious anti-communist, anti-DPRK propaganda of livsey is like shaking a fist at the north after being hit in the south.

Student Union Supports South Struggle

SK161035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students made public an appeal on June 28, which expressed support of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students.

Enumerating concrete facts about the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle ever growing among the South Korean students these days, the appeal says: The South Korean military "regime" harshly suppresses the students participating in the just struggle for freedom and democratic rights.

The secretariat of the International Union of Students, in the name of hundreds of millions of students all over the world, calls on its national organisations and all the organisations demanding peace, democracy and true sovereignty to express solidarity with them in their just struggle.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ON SOUTH'S 'CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAINING' CONFRONTATION RACKET

Civilian Defense Training

SK160459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged on July 15 one more "civilian defense training" in the whole area of South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique flew planes in the sky above cities, rural villages, coastal areas and all other places, sounded the "air-raid alarm" and ran hogwild, clamouring about "bombing," "shelter" and "report."

This is part of the provocative military rackets being staged frantically by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in broader area from July to whip up among the South Korean people antagonism against the northern half of the DPRK and a war fever to invade the north.

The South Korean puppet clique fully revealed its ugly splittist nature by frantically whipping up antagonism against north and kicking up a war racket to throw a wet blanket over the north-south dialogue for reunification on the very day when the working-level contact between delegates to north-south Red Cross talks took place in Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement reached at the 8th round of north-south Red Cross talks.

'Civilian Defense Training' Castigated

SK170426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Papers here today hit at the "civilian defense training" staged all over South Korea on July 15.

In a commentary captioned "double game" NODONG SINMUN says that the puppets' "civilian defense training" which was carried out in an atmosphere of actual war, with the north as the imaginary "enemy," was a deliberate and premeditated provocative act for spoiling the atmosphere of north-south dialogue and inciting anti-communist confrontation and fever of northward war among the people.

The author of the commentary further says: It must not go unnoticed that the puppets kicked up a noisy din of war game in South Korea against us at a time when a working-level contact between delegates to the north-south Red Cross talks for the solution of humanitarian questions was going on at Panmunjom.

The puppets are loading their guns, whetting their swords and whipping up confrontation against their dialogue partner when they should make greater efforts than ever before for the creation of an atmosphere of trust, harmony and unity within the nation. How can such act be regarded as an honest stance for dialogue.

The puppets want neither dialogue nor peace nor reunification but seek only anti-communist confrontation and war of northward invasion. We are heightening vigilance against this.

Should they seek some other aims behind the scene of dialogue and challenge the desire of the nation, they would face the curses and judgement by the nation.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS SCORE U.S. WAR MOVES

SK171617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--Statements denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war schemes in Korea were published by the Indian Democratic Youth Federation and the Indian Students Federation in joint name on 3 July, the Dosgal-Korea Friendship Parliamentary Group, the UN India University Committee for the Study of the Great Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Zambia, the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Peaceful Reunification, the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and Support of Korea's Reunification and the Lebanese Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification over 25 June-2 July on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The statements note that the U.S. imperialists, even after their ignominious defeat in the past Korean War, have continued occupying South Korea and stepped up the preparations for a war of aggression, thereby, increasing the danger of war in Korea.

Pointing out that peace and security on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with those of the world, they demand: The U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea with all their lethal weapons in accordance with a resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly and the South Korean puppets must not beg for the permanent presence of the U.S. forces or cling to the policy of "two Koreas."

Branding U.S. imperialism as the common enemy of all the peaceloving people, the statements call upon all the peaceloving people of the world to support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the country's reunification, holding in check the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN PAPERS WRITE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month

SK082339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Foreign papers published articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Malagasy paper IMONGO VAOVAO June 21 branded the U.S. imperialists as the provocateur who started the Korean War to swallow up the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by force of arms and make a breakthrough for advance into northeast Asia.

They are now making frantic efforts to unleash the second Korean War, though their true color as a high-handed aggressor and their crimes in aggression and war have been dragged into the light of day, the paper noted.

The Democratic Yemeni paper AL-THAWRAH June 22 denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists creating a grave situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID June 26 said: The DPRK has advanced consistently fair reunification proposals acceptable to everyone to lessen the tension and remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula. But, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique answered them with military provocations.

Korea has not yet been reunified, and the main cause of this is the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, it noted, and added: For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and all the military bases be dismantled.

The Guyanese paper NEW NATION June 16 denounced the crime of the U.S. imperialists in provoking the Korean War and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

The Nepalese paper PRAKASH June 16 said that, if the U.S. imperialists unleashed a war in Korea, ignoring the demand of the world peaceloving people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, they would suffer a disgraceful setback.

Indian Mass Meeting

SK091523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--A mass meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in New Delhi on June 25 under the cosponsorship of the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on the Occasion of the Month of anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

M.S. Sathi, mayor of New Delhi, said in his speech: The United States is the very one which has imposed immeasurable national disasters upon the Korean people, occupying the southern half of Korea. The United States must not resort to reckless aggression and new war provocation moves, going against the current of the times but withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and all its destruction weapons.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), stated in his speech: The Korean question is one of the focal points of the world political issues and it stands out as an urgent demand brooking no delay to reunify Korea.

Recalling that the DPRK put forward fair and reasonable proposals in each period for a peaceful reunification of the country, he held that Korea must be reunified only in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

M. Farooqi, member of the Executive Committee of the National Council, and secretary, of the Communist Party of India, said: We bitterly condemn the aggressive and belligerent policy of the Reagan administration which is steadily heightening the tensions in Korea, encouraging the Chon du Hwan military fascist clique forsaken by the South Korean people.

The United States must withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea without delay and stop obstructing the reunification of Korea.

A resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted in the meeting.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted there.

Rwandan Marks Anti-U.S. Struggle Month

SK100812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A DPRK film week opened with a due ceremony in Cyangugu Prefecture, Rwanda, on June 24 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The governor of the prefecture said in his speech: The great leader Comrade

15 August 1985

Kim Il-song put forward the policy of reunifying the country independently and in a peaceful way on a democratic principle and has been making every possible effort for its realisation.

The party, government and people of Rwanda have always supported the national reunification policy set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song and will actively support it in the future, too.

DPRK film shows and photo exhibitions were held in Ethiopia, Uganda, Benin, Angola, the Congo, Burkina Faso and Democratic Yemen from June 20 to 28 on the occasion of the month.

The participants in the functions denounced the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Solidarity With Korean People

SK101005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--Solidarity messages and letter came to the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers and the Korean Journalists Union respectively from the Soviet Peace Committee and the Bangladesh Peace Council, the director of the secretariat of the World Federation of Teachers Unions and the president of the African Journalists Union on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Soviet Peace Committee in its message says that solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to terminate the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country will be expressed in the Soviet Union through diverse activities during the month.

We highly estimate the efforts of the DPRK to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula which still remains strained due to the war provocation moves of the South Korean authorities and the U.S.-led imperialists, it stresses.

The Bangladesh Peace Committee in its letter notes that the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, posing threat to peace and security in Asia and the world. It demands that the United States withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along its troops and huge amount of destruction weapons.

The director of the secretariat of the World Federation of Teachers Unions in his message expresses warm support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and says that the United States must respond to this proposal without delay.

In his message, the president of the African Journalists Union says that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is a positive one to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and a proposal which fully accords with the desire of the world peaceloving people. He expresses the hope that the DPRK's proposals for reunification will be realised at an early date.

Madagascar Bulletin

SK110010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea brought out the bulletin "Korea is One" in special issue on June 25 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Printed in the bulletin is a message of solidarity Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka sent to President Kim Il-song in support of the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks advanced by the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a message of solidarity from the chairman of the people's National Assembly of Madagascar.

It also prints the full text of a statement issued by the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in support of the north-south parliamentary talks proposal.

Carried there are articles titled "the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated the U.S. imperialists," "the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war is prevailing," "the defeat of the United States in the Korean War," "the accursed military demarcation line," "the ever expanding 'team spirit' joint military exercises," "the U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea without delay" and "Korea is one."

The bulletin carries photographs showing a Pyongyang mass rally held on June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, and foreign guests denouncing the U.S. imperialists, carrying placards reading "down with the U.S. imperialists" at Panmunjom.

Foreign Solidarity Meetings

SK110013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Antananarivo on June 29 under the sponsorship of the National Committee of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution for the study of the chuche idea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his report the coordinating chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution for the study of the chuche idea said that the danger of another war is daily increasing in Korea due to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme and they are still introducing up-to-date military equipment into South Korea.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the proposals for tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks to ease tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and create a precondition favorable to the country's reunification, he expressed full support to them.

A mass meeting was co-sponsored by the Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Harare Provincial Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union on June 24 in Harare.

The secretary of the Harare Provincial Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union made a report at the meeting.

He said that the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwean people always and fully support all fair proposals set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the Korean people's struggle.

Solidarity meetings were held from June 25 to 27 at the meeting hall of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Union, Kim Il-song Library, seat of pool province of the Congo, Kabul independent school in Afghanistan, the trade union meeting hall of Ghana, Dhaka of Bangladesh, Karachi of Pakistan, Bangui of Central Africa and Maputo of Mozambique.

Speakers at the meetings expressed full support to the peace initiatives of the DPRK for the reunification of the country.

They strongly demanded the United States to withdraw its armed forces of aggression from South Korea and unconditionally accede to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings held in Madagascar, the Congo, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Central Africa and Afghanistan.

Foreign Media Observe 'Anti-U.S. Struggle Month'

SK111531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Korean People's Cause of National Reunification Supported in Many Countries"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--News Media of many countries carried articles supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

The Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA June 27 in an article said that the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in Korea with a wild ambition for world supremacy.

Another Polish paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH June 25 in an article said that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up preparations to unleash another war, while seeking the creation of "two Koreas," and called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Polish television June 27 screened a Korean documentary film and said that the world's progressive people expressed support to the peace proposals of the DPRK.

The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA and magazine LUMEA and other publications carried articles condemning the U.S. imperialists' aggression on other countries and expressing full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification from June 25 to 27.

The publications stressed that talks held between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song during the visit to Romania by a DPRK party and state delegation last year reaffirmed Romania's firm solidarity with the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The GDR paper JUNGE WELT and Cuban television also reported articles on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle on June 25.

The Afghan paper TRUTH of the April Revolution June 26 said that the U.S. imperialists keep introducing aggression forces into South Korea and are running amuck to provoke another war, holding war exercises almost every day, far from drawing a lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the Korean War.

The Democratic Yemeni paper ARBATTASHARA OUKTOOBUR June 25 in an article pointed out that for their feasibility and validity the peace proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's peaceful reunification enjoy the unanimous support of the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. paper GUARDIAN June 26 noted that the occupation of South Korea by more than 40,000 U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons constituted the root-cause of confrontation and war provocation in Korea.

Articles condemning the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke another war in Korea were carried by the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID, the Guyanese paper NEW NATION, the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, the Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU, the Lesotho paper COMED, Congolese television and Afghan television and radio, the Aden News Agency of Democratic Yemen, state radio of Guyana from June 22 to 26.

Foreign Crewmen's Meeting

SK150342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Crewmen of foreign ships anchoring at Nampo Port held a solidarity meeting on July 11 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Sunrex" and "Magma No 3," the Japanese ship "Kinshyo-Maru No 1" and the Greek ship "Lia-Pero" assembled at the meeting hall, shouting the slogans "we oppose war and love peace," "we support the north-south parliamentary talks proposal" and "Korea is one."

Speakers at the meeting denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and expressed support to the proposals of the DPRK for tripartite talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

A joint statement adopted at the meeting says: The U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all weapons of aggression including nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must refrain from begging for the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' permanent occupation of South Korea and whipping up confrontation behind the scene of dialogue and scheming to start a nuclear war.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must promptly accede to the proposals for tripartite talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Latin American-Caribbean Group

SK150401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to support Korea's reunification in its appeal published on June 25 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle (June 25-July 27) called for lifting up voices of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle including a demand for the prompt withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

In its statement published on July 1 the Pacific Regional Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea demanded the United States to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons.

It held that the reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the Korean people, should be realized at an early date in accordance with the policy advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song.

In its June 26 statement the trade unions international of the workers in commerce called for further intensifying the international solidarity movement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people, fully supporting the DPRK's proposal for holding tripartite talks with the United States and South Korean authorities.

In their joint statement issued on June 23 the Patan District Committee of the Nepal World Peace Committee, the National Journalists Club of Nepal and the Nepal Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee said: The U.S. imperialists must realize that if they unleash the second Korean War, they will be forced to cease their existence by the united strength of the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world.

The all-India peace and solidarity organisation in its statement dated July 2 called upon all its branches to express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

All the military bases in South Korea must be dismantled so that the Korean people may solve the question of peace and security, it said.

Solidarity Messages

SK150817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Messages and letters of solidarity came to public organisations of Korea from their counterparts of various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A letter to Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland, from Lothar Kolditz, president, and Werner Kirchhoff, vice-president, of the National Front Council of the German Democratic Republic, says: The people of the German Democratic Republic always stand foursquare behind the Korean people struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The goodwill visit to the GDR by a party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was an event of most weighty significance in developing the relations between the GDR and the DPRK.

Solidarity messages and letters came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from the Central Council of Soviet trade unions, the French General confederation of Labour and the National Committee of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal and to the Korean Committee for Asian-African solidarity from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee and the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

A message from the Central Council of Soviet trade unions says that the Soviet people invariably express solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference.

The Soviet people, it notes, determinedly oppose schemings to knock into shape a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance and call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea along with their nuclear weapons.

The National Committee of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal expresses support to the proposal for holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korean authorities and the proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks to promote national reconciliation and trust.

Film Receptions Abroad

SK160452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Film receptions took place from June 16 to July 6 in France, Denmark, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Egypt,

the Congo, Central Africa, Niger, Burkina Faso and Guinea Bissau on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

"U.S. imperialist aggressors indicated," "Korea has risen from ruins," "the fatherland liberation war," "operation document," "the separation," "the Wolmi Island" and other Korean films were screened there.

The attendants at the film receptions unanimously spoke of the heroic struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists who had unleashed a war of aggression, saying that the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war clearly showed that even a small country can beat back any imperialist aggression if it courageously fights, believing in its strength and rallied close around an outstanding leader.

They also exposed and condemned the new war provocation manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification free from the interference of outside forces.

Letters From USSR, Romania

SK160811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Solidarity messages or letters came from the chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet construction and building-materials industrial workers trade union, the Romanian National Peace Committee, the Mongolian Women's Committee and the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Organisation of Afghanistan to their counterparts of our country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In his message the chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet construction and building-materials industrial workers trade union extended warm fraternal greetings on behalf of the entire members of the union to the Korean construction and forestry workers on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The message expressed the belief that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two trade union organisations would grow stronger and develop in the interests of the working peoples of the two countries for peace and socialism.

In its message the Romanian National Peace Committee noted that the excellent relations of cooperation between the peace organisations of the two countries were developing more favorably thanks to the meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Pyongyang and Bucharest.

It expressed once again invariable support to and full solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of the country free from outside interference.

Foreign Newspapers Mark Anti-U.S. Struggle Month

SK161044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Foreign papers published articles supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Indian paper MUKTTIUDDHA June 15 in an article titled "defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War" cited materials proving their ignominious defeat and pointed out that the Korean people owed their victory in the fatherland liberation war entirely to the outstanding strategy and tactics and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Another Indian paper NEW AGE June 30 denounced the U.S. imperialists for persisting in new war provocation moves, far from drawing a lesson from the defeat they sustained in the Korean War.

The Democratic Yemeni Paper SAUT AL UMMAL June 27 exposed the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War and called upon the world progressive people to wage a powerful common struggle to remove the danger of a new war in Korea.

The Algerian paper AL-SHA'B July 3 held that the United States and the South Korean authorities must unconditionally accept the DPRK's just proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and immediately stop their military exercises and provocations.

The Afghan paper HAKIKAO ENKULAB SAUR June 27 declared that the chief obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. imperialist's occupation of South Korea.

The Guyanese paper CHRONICLE June 26 stressed that the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks is a most realistic and reasonable one for removing mistrust between north and south of Korea, preserving peace and promoting national reunification.

Foreign Letters To Kim Il-song

SK170425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from a solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Pakistan, a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people held under the sponsorship of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association and a solidarity meeting of the Revolutionary accessories factory in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The letters expressed warmest militant solidarity with President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the month.

The letter from Pakistan said: We are well aware that when the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignited a war in Korea on June 25, 1950, 35 years ago, the heroic Korean people under the energetic and wise guidance of your excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and shattered to the smithereens the myth about their "mightiness" and thus gave a bitter lesson to the U.S. imperialists.

The letter expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, saying that the U.S. imperialists have not yet withdrawn from a half of Korea.

Noting that the United States has deployed more than 40,000 troops and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and converted it into a nuclear forward base, the letter from Bangladesh demanded the United States to withdraw its troops and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and the United States and South Korea to accede to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

The letter from Democratic Yemen noted: The Democratic Yemeni people bitterly condemn the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their manoeuvres to provoke a war of aggression.

We, standing foursquare behind the Korean people, reassure you of full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country under your sagacious leadership.

The letter sincerely wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Solidarity Meetings Held Abroad

SK170905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people took place in socialist countries on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A solidarity meeting was held on June 28 at a telephone factory in Nordhausen County, Gera Province, the GDR, under the co-sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the National Council of the Peace Committee and the Solidarity Committee.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the Gera Provincial Trade Unions voiced support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and called for the abolition of the military dictatorship in South Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from there.

A solidarity meeting was held on July 3 at the camp of international solidarity with students at Melo of Koszalin Province, Poland.

In his speech the chief of the camp pointed out that although 40 years have passed since the division of Korea, she has not yet been reunified due to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, and condemned the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

A resolution adopted at the meeting expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The attendants of the meeting chanted the slogan "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea."

A similar meeting took place on June 27 at a metal accessories enterprise in Bucharest.

In his speech the director of the enterprise expressed the full support of the Romanian people to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and laid stress on the friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Romania and Korea.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES EARLY RELEASE OF MUN SON-MYONG IN U.S.

SK161145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 July (KCNA)--Mun Son-myong, an anti-communist fanatic, who had been serving a prison term from July last year according to a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, was released before its expiration. This betrays the U.S. authorities' intention to more effectively use him who had performed "feats" for the United States in the "international anti-communist struggle."

NODONG SINMUN says this in an article today titled "Why Was Anti-Communist Fanatic Released Before Expiration of His Prison Term?" which notes:

Mun Son-myong, the founder of the "Unification Church," who had been sentenced to a prison term of 18 months and a fine of 25,000 dollars on charges of tax evasion, was released by the U.S. authorities half a year before he served his prison term for his "exemplary deeds." But this is a drama.

A U.S. publication disclosed that Mun Son-myong some time ago called his confidants to the prison and gave them instructions to donate a huge sum out of the church funds to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for the supply of weapons and ammunitions to the Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits of Nicaragua.

He also set in motion all members of the "Unification Church" and its media in zealously "supporting and defending" the United States nowadays when it was isolated and rejected for its international terrorism and interference in many areas.

From the very day when he framed up the "Unification Church," an anti-communist organization under the mask of religion, Mun Son-myong blared that his goal was "persistent anti-communist struggle." He cried that the third world war should be started to "destroy" the socialist countries, raving that the "free world should defend freedom under the banner of the United States" and "the world must be unified through the United States." This bespeaks that the "Unification Church" is a detached force for the U.S. imperialists' aggression and an anti-communist tool alien to religion.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] According to South Korean newspapers, youth and students in South Korea, having celebrated the 25th anniversary of the heroic 19 April popular uprising with a powerful anti-American and anti-government campaign, afterwards as well continued to engage vigorously in mass demonstrations against American imperialism and the fascist military clique.

On the 23rd the anti-American and anti-government demonstrations by youth and students spread feverishly over an even broader area.

That evening around 500 students, from Seoul National University, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, Songgyun'gwan University, Sogang University and Hanyang University, charged suddenly through such major thoroughfares as the fourth through the sixth blocks of Ulji-ro and the fifth block of Chungmu-ro, demonstrating and shouting such slogans as "put a stop to economic dependency."

The puppet policemen, in a frenzy of oppression in an attempt to block the march through the streets, took 95 students into custody.

Furthermore, that evening, beginning around 9 o'clock in the evening, there were also fierce anti-American demonstrations by youth and students in Chung-ku Myong-tong.

That evening in Myongdong Cathedral, on the third anniversary of the Pusan arson campaign in which an organ of American aggression (the American Cultural Center) was set on fire, a lecture meeting was held and around 300 youths and students who attended that meeting went out into the street brandishing torches. When their march down the street was blocked by puppet policemen, the demonstrators tenaciously defied them, ripping out blocks of pavement and hurling them. In their fierce rock-throwing battle the demonstrators knocked 23 policemen out of action.

At about the same time around 100 college students demonstrated furiously in front of the Chonho-tong branch of the Korea-America Bank in Kangdong-ku, Chonho-tong, shouting anti-American slogans and hurling stones at the bank.

The bank's windows were smashed in this struggle and one building in front of the bank was burned down.

Songgyun'gwan students, too, that evening demonstrated in front of the Sinsol-tong branch of the Korea-America Bank near the Sinsol-tong rotary in Tong-daemun-ku. Another group of college students swarmed toward the Yongdungpo branch of the Korea-America Bank in Yongdungpo-ku, demonstrating and breaking the bank's windows with rocks.

There were also anti-American and anti-government demonstrations that day by college students at Kyonghui University, Kwangun University, Hongik University and Kungmin University.

Flustered and confused by the powerful anti-American and anti-government marches of college students and youth in Seoul, the fascist military clique further expanded repression and on the 24th issued an order to the puppet police to be on special alert around buildings of facilities associated with the American aggressors and around banks, hotels and the bases where the American imperialist aggressor troops are stationed.

On the 23rd there were also demonstrations at universities outside of Seoul.

About 600 Chonnam University students demonstrated that afternoon in the plaza in front of the university library, holding an inaugural meeting of the National Student Federation Honam Regional Student Union. Student representatives from five colleges in north and south Cholla provinces attended.

That evening around 8:10 scores of Chonnam University students demonstrated on Chungjang-ro in Tong-ku in Kwangju and on the streets in front of the American Cultural Center.

The puppet police arrested 15 of the students taking part in that demonstration.

In addition, that day at Kyongbuk University around 300 students defied the puppet police, who were in a frenzy to suppress them, by showering them with rocks and carried out an anti-government demonstration from daytime into the evening.

The day before, on the 22nd, students at Sungmyong Women's College in Seoul, after holding a meeting at the college's amphitheater to inaugurate the "democratic struggle committee to protect democracy and the nation," demonstrated on the campus.

The students, shouting such slogans condemning the traitorous crimes of the American imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as "put a stop to unrestrained imports," ran out toward the street with their arms around each other's shoulders and, defying the puppet police who were in a frenzy of oppression, fought them tenaciously.

That same day about 300 Pusan University students, fighting again and again with puppet policemen in an attempt to have a street demonstration, demonstrated against the government. Students of Kangnung College besieged their campus, occupying the president's office and insisting on their four-point demand for the democratization of the college. This struggle continued into the night.

According to one South Korean newspaper, the members of the Christian Farmers Association held an anti-American meeting and demonstration on the 22nd, opposing and denouncing America's demand for the import of agricultural products.

That day, about 4 in the afternoon at the Industrial Mission Hall in Yongdungpo-ku Tangsan-tong in Seoul, about 100 members of a religious organization convened a "meeting to denounce America's demand that restraints on the import of agricultural products be lifted." They resolutely exposed and condemned the American maneuvers to further debase South Korea by making it the disposal dump for their surplus agricultural products and to strengthen further America's colonial grip.

After that, at 7:30 that evening, these religious organization members went en masse toward the American Embassy and demonstrated, scattering all sorts of handbills such as printed fliers on which were written "an open letter by farmers to the American President" and "put a stop to America's demand that Korea import agricultural products."

Denouncing America's policies of colonizing Korea and making it its dependency, those who rose up in demonstrations even penetrated the American Embassy and fought tenaciously.

9953

CSO: 4110/165

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH PROSECUTES STUDENT ON U.S. CULTURAL CENTER INCIDENT

More on USIS Incident

SK100821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a trial at the puppet Pusan District Court on July 8 and demanded prison terms of 2 or 3 years for 4 students of Pusan University on charges of throwing stones at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On the same day, the military fascist clique prosecuted student Kim Min-sok, chairman of the "National Federation of Students" and chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, by invoking a fascist law on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "USIS" building in Seoul.

That day the fascist clique threw a police dragnet to arrest Sim Sang-chong and Min Kyong-ok, woman workers of the "Kuro Industrial Zone" in Seoul, who had fought valiantly for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Courtroom Disturbances in South

SK160448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Students of various universities in Seoul who had been detained and prosecuted on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, waged a struggle at court on July 15, according to reports.

That day 20 students including Kim Min-sok, chairman of the Seoul University General Student Council, upon entering the court room of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court, loudly shouted in unison such anti-"government" slogans as "down with the military dictatorship" and "the United States, apologize for the Kwangju incident," resolutely denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for their criminal massacre of Kwangju citizens.

More than 200 family members and fellow students at the court warmly joined them in the struggle.

As a result, the trial in the morning was frustrated.

Meanwhile, over 500 observers who could not enter the court room that day reportedly waged a struggle outside against the puppet officials, opposing the fascist trial of patriotic students.

Students' Rejection of Trial in South

SK170444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Patriotic students who had been detained and prosecuted on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul determinedly rejected the murderous trial on the afternoon of July 15 in the wake of their struggle on the morning, according to a radio report from South Korea.

When the fascist clique started trial again in the afternoon at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court, Kim Min-sok, chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, and other students rejected the murderous trial, saying that they "cannot believe in the impartiality of the 'Ministry of Justice'" and defence counsellors also protested against the puppet clique's act in preventing them from having "collective interview" with the students.

In the afternoon the puppet clique staged trial three times. But they had to give up the trial, having not concluded the interrogation to make the students admit their crime in the face of the strong protest of the students and defence counsellors.

As the trial that day miscarried, the puppet clique plans to stage trial again on July 29 and inflict penalties upon the patriotic-minded students at any cost.

News of the court struggle on July 15 of those who were involved in the occupation of the "USIS" building in Seoul and observers was reported by TASS, and ASAHI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and other Japanese papers.

On July 12 more than 300 students of Yonsei University held a campus meeting to check the suppression of the people's movement for democracy and demanded an immediate stop to such anti-popular, anti-democratic acts as the police raid on the campus and suppression of the Kuro Industrial Zone Trade Union.

That day students of Ehwa Women's University threw stones and flame bottles at the Western District, Seoul, office of the puppet Ministry of Labour and a nearby police booth in protest against the fascist clique's brutal suppression.

End of Trial of USIS Occupiers Demanded

SK170445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--An end must be put to the trial of those involved in the "USIS" case who are not guilty, and they must be acquitted unconditionally, demands MINJU CHOSON today.

Commenting on the results of the first hearing on the students involved in the sit-in strike at the "USIS" building in Seoul, which was held in the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court July 15, a signed commentary of the paper says: The trial staged by the puppets was an utterly lawless gangster-like trial which was totally devoid of fs [word indistinct].

Those students put on the unjustifiable trial are patriotic students who demanded the United States, the mastermind of the Kwangju bloodbath, to make an open apology for its crimes and no more support the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime." After occupying the "information service" building they demanded that the United States account for its crimes in letting the Chon Tu-hwan group murder thousands of Kwangju citizens by transferring to it death tools and armed forces and requested an interview with the U.S. ambassador. It was their legitimate right which no one could deny. It could never be a crime.

Those who must face judgement are not the students who cried for patriotism but the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u group which murdered fellow countrymen on the instructions of their U.S. imperialist masters.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ON SOUTH SCHEME TO INTERVENE IN STUDENT STRUGGLE

Suppression of Students

SK090354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0327 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique set the stage for a "round-table conversation" of the venal presidents of 45 universities in Seoul over July 4-6 and made them cry that "the 'government' should intervene in students' demonstrations," according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is a vicious threat and blackmail of the Chon Tu-hwan military gang aimed at totally strangulating the patriotic students' just struggle against foreign forces and fascism and for the democratization of society and campus freedom.

By wirepulling the venal university presidents to insult the students' patriotic struggle for justice and call for "intervention of the 'government'," the fascist clique openly in turning campuses into a pandemonium of suppression and intensify it.

With no desperate suppression, however, can they bar the patriotic action of students. Intensified repression will provoke a greater resistance from the students.

University Presidents' Meeting in South

SK090404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--Reptile university presidents of South Korea at the instigation of the Chon Tu-hwan group held a "round-table conversation" and slandered the just struggle of students. They prattled that as the "violence" of "students participating in the movement" cannot be controlled by the university authority alone, the puppet government should "meddle" in it, claiming that "radical students are organised and have connections with outside forces." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today notes that these utterances are an unpardonable brigandish sophism parroting the fascist outbursts of the Chon Tu-hwan group. The commentary says: As for students whom they maliciously spoke ill of, they are patriotic students who called for democracy in the campus and society, a probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre and the right to existence.

What kind of a crime can there be and what should be made a target of suppression there?

It is not students but the Chon Tu-hwan group who are engrossed in "violence" in South Korea.

It is a shameless assertion which can be made only by the underlings of the Chon Tu-hwan group to slander the just action of students as "violent action," while shutting their eyes to the violent action committed with the mobilisation of police forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan group let its underlings slander and vilify the just struggle of students in an attempt to lull public censure and whitewash its unheard-of suppression as its wholesale attack and search of colleges and universities throughout South Korea and roundup of patriotic students were vehemently protested against and denounced by the people at home and abroad.

Suppression of Students Denounced

SK110809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Students of Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies, Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, University of Science, University of Light Industry, Hamhung University of Medicine, Wonsan University of Agriculture and Songdo University held meetings over July 6-10 to bitterly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist suppression of South Korean students.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique drove out armed police to raid campuses and kicked up a row of wholesale search, roundup and trial in all parts of South Korea, the speakers at the meetings condemned this as a hideous challenge to freedom and democracy.

They said that the South Korean student's struggle against the pro-American fascist dictatorial "regime" is a patriotic action deserving praises of the entire countrymen. They will raise fierce storms of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and surely throw into the dust bin of history traitor Chon Tu-hwan the fascist fanatic and butcher of the nation, declared the speakers.

They stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must give up the fascist terror rule, unconditionally release the illegally jailed patriotic students and step down at once as demanded by the people.

Student Leaders Arrested

SK131055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on July 10 arrested Chong Tae-gun, spokesman for the "National Federation of Students," an independent organization of the South Korean students, and chairman of the general Student Council of Yonsei University, on charges of

involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique on July 6 arrested the trade union chairman of the Karibong electronic factory on charges of fighting in solidarity with the workers of the Taeu Garment Company and on July 10 detained Chang Yong-hyon, a supplier of the "Kuro industrial zone," on charges of instigating the workers of his factory to a sit-in strike in support of the struggle of the workers of the Taeu Garment Company.

They also arrested Kim Chil-song, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Sogang University in Seoul, for involvement of an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Rallies, Demonstrations Reported

SK141000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Over 300 Student Council members of Seoul, Koryo and other universities in Seoul were reported to have held a rally at Yonsei University on July 12 in protest against the puppet clique's recent crackdown on students and workers and demanded the release of their fellow students who had been walked off by police and the resignation of the puppet education minister.

After the rally, the students staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

They waged a sit-in strike in the library of Yonsei University that day.

The strikers chanted slogans demanding the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, the release of the arrested students and workers and recognition of free trade unions.

More than 300 students of Songgyungwan University on July 11 held an anti-"government" demonstration demanding the guarantee of vital rights to the peasants. Representatives of 11 organizations including the "national federation of students," the council for the promotion of democracy and the general federation of Christian students and parents of arrested students, above 60 all told, held a meeting for measures on campus problem in Seoul and discussed joint measures to check the fascist clique's suppression of students.

More than 250 students of Seoul University held a "meeting against the suppression of the people's movement for democracy" on the campus on July 10.

Struggle Committee Chairman Trila Noted

SK141016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique held a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on July 11 and passed a 1-year prison term on student Kim Song-hae, chairman of the Struggle Committee for

national independence of Yonsei University, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique imposed the penalty upon him by invoking the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" for taking part in a demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans, with students of Seoul-Inchon region who had attended a "conference of representatives of the National Federation of Students" held in Koryo University in mid-April.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS, WORKERS

Suppression of Students, Laborers

SK110434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Leading officials of public organizations of Korea recently issued press statements denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for suppressing students and workers.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, condemned puppet Chon Tu-hwan who, in his June 29 fascist action, raided more than 100 universities and colleges and arrested many patriotic students, and repeated such suppressive action on July 3 and 6.

Especially, on the early morning of July 6, the puppet clique mobilized a repressive force of more than 16,000 men to arrest over 1,270 patriotic students, he noted, and added: The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately stop the reckless repressive campaign, clearly realizing, before brandishing bayonets, why the students take to streets in resistance, braving bloodshed, and what they want.

Kim Chong-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, expressed the hope that the international union of students and youth and student organizations of all countries would pay due attention to the grave situation in South Korea.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, denounced the South Korean fascist clique who, on June 29, raided the places of the sit-in strike of the workers of the Taeu Garment Company and the workers of the Puhung Company who rose up in solidarity with them, leaving many workers heavily and lightly wounded, and arrested on July 1 nearly 40 workers at three companies.

Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, pointing to this repressive action and suppression of the press by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, expressed the hope that the South Korean journalists would denounce and indict the hangmen's vicious scheme to penalize the students and workers and torpedo it, wielding their pens of justice.

Cho Hon-yong, director of the secretariat of the Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification, Kim Song-yul, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, and Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Society, said: Dialogue is under way between the north and the south and the entire fellow countrymen earnestly hope that a new phase of peaceful reunification will be opened this year greeting the 40th anniversary of national liberation. The suppressive action of the South Korean authorities at this time causes deep apprehensions as it throws a dark shade on the way of dialogue and reunification.

They demanded that the South Korean authorities stop the fascist repression at once and unconditionally and immediately release the arrested students and workers.

Students, Laborers Stage Struggle

SK111514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Over 70 female workers of the U.S.-invested Micro Company in Inchon on July 8 occupied the office room of the "chairman" of the subsidized "Federation of Trade Unions" in Youido, Seoul, and held a sit-in, shouting "stop suppression of trade unions" and "enforce 8-hour work-day," according to South Korean newspaper reports.

Earlier, on July 6, over 200 students of Seoul, Koryo, Yonse and Songgyungwan universities held a demonstration in defence of the independent trade unions of workers in Karibong-dong, Kuro District, Seoul.

They shouted "stop suppression of trade unions" and scattered leaflets titled "to the patriotic citizens."

On July 8, more than 100 students of Ehwa Women's University in Seoul held a meeting to denounce the fascist clique's suppression of rural activities of students and staged an all-night sit-in at the student hall on the campus.

Steps Against Workers, Students

SK130414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the fact that the South Korean puppet police headquarters on July 11 made public "general measures for public peace in the second half year" to the effect that the labour movement and student struggle would be "strictly controlled," say this is the puppet clique's open declaration of its continued suppressive rampage in the later half of the year and a wanton challenge to the student and labour movements.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says: To justify their fascist suppression, the puppets invented a pretext that students and workers are "misusing autonomy," employing "violence" and "going too far and being inclined to the left."

This is a shameless jargon.

Today South Korea is a land of medieval darkness where even the elementary right of labour and campus freedom are not recognized.

It is only too natural that the workers and students hold meetings, sit-in strikes and demonstrations to push through their demands.

"Violence," "illegal acts" and "inclination to the left" are an absurd pretext invented by the fascist clique at will to suppress the movement of the popular masses for democracy.

Crying about fictitious "southward invasion" by someone in summer, the puppets raved that day that they would "strengthen inspection and checkup in the vulnerable area." This is nothing but a trick of the puppets to justify their suppression of the labour movement and student movement on the pretext of "southward invasion."

The commentary stresses that the South Korean puppets must give up their new moves to crack down upon the workers and students and act with discretion.

Search for Students, Workers

SK150043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique launched search to round up 27 students and workers, offering a prize amounting from 500,000 to 1,000,000 won, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Among them are the General Student Council chairmen of Koryo, Yonse and Songgyungwan universities, the chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul University and two workers of the "Kuro Industrial Zone" in Seoul who had participated in the struggle to defend independent trade unions.

The fascist clique is advertising that a policeman who arrests them will be offered a prize and promoted to a higher grade.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique on July 12 arrested Yu Hui-kyong and Ku Hui-kyong, students of Ehwa Women's University who had waged a righteous struggle.

Campaign Against Campus in South

SK150413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group mobilized its suppressive forces and launched a wholesale round-up campaign, attacking and searching colleges and universities throughout South Korea and places of sit-in strike of workers, all the hotels and inns in Seoul.

NODONG SINMUN Sunday branded this wholesale "punitive" offensive in all parts of South Korea in June and July as an all-out reactionary offensive aimed to emasculate and totally stamp out the student movement and labour movement.

In a signed article titled "state of 'martial law' without martial law," the paper says: In the past they have proclaimed a martial law more than once for the suppression of people.

But they have never made such a surprise attack wave after wave all at once in the whole area of South Korea, turned the campuses into a pandemonium of the police and secret agents and committed so brutal outrages with the mobilisation of the plain-clothes men, secret agents and terrorists as this time. What draws particular attention is that the terrorists who attacked the place of a sit-in strike of workers were not a mere "club unit." They broke into the buildings and ran wild. Their storm into every building and house showed beyond all doubt that they were those who had received special training. Many people say that the "paratroopers" who won ill fame in the Kwangju massacre were mobilized this time.

They combed all over, searching even beneath the carpet, toilet rooms, hotels and inns.

How base and atrocious they were in hunting people.

This shows that the puppets' suppression has reached the climax in craftiness and viciousness and has been an unprecedented fascist outrage.

South Korea is, in fact, in the state of martial law though the law has not been proclaimed.

The unheard-of suppressive racket of the puppets is dictated by the U.S. imperialists.

The people will never tolerate the criminal moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group which openly embarked upon the road of grabbing power through the "army purge coup" and the May 17 violence and is now trying to bridge over the crisis of "regime" by a new "martial law" rule and realize its wild ambition for long-term office.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT STRUGGLE ACTIVITIES

Samminu Investigation Results Protested

SK211120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--South Korean students and members of organizations for democracy resolutely rejected the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's publication of the results of investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee, a student organisation, according to South Korean papers.

The puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office published on 18 July the results of its prolonged investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee under the "national Federation of Students" and branded the organisation as a "pro-communist" one under the pretext that it has led the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, and launched a wholesale roundup of patriotic students.

When the results of the criminal investigation were published by the fascist clique that day, more than 200 students of Koryo University held an emergency meeting in front of the university library under the sponsorship of the Measure Committee for checking the suppression of the mass movement for democracy.

At the meeting the students scattered printed material titled "our stand on the publication of the intermediary results of the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee by the present 'regime'" and held that it is a slogan containing the historic task to be carried out by us to achieve national unification and liberation of the masses and win over them."

They scathingly denounced the fascist clique for brutally suppressing patriotic students.

On the same day, more than 200 students of Ehwa Women's University in Seoul held a campus meeting denouncing the suppression of the campus and made public printed material titled "The Reckless Demeanour of the Present 'Regime' Driven to a Tight Corner."

They staged a sit-in strike there strongly demanding an end to the fascist clique's campus suppression and crackdown upon the mass movement for democracy, the release of detained students and so forth.

Over 30 members of the "Society for Study of Democratic Constitutional Politics" of South Korea including its director entered an indefinite sit-in strike from 8 hours on the evening of 18 July at its office in Chongno district, Seoul, in protest against the fascist clique's publication of the results of the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee.

Struggle to Refuse Trial

SK180422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary titled "Murderous Trial Overpowered by Patriotic Cries" on the undaunted struggle of the students arrested for involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" Building in Seoul, refusing the murderous trial by the fascist hangmen on 15 July.

Noting that the puppets opened the trial four times that day only to end in failure each time in face of the protest of the patriotic students, the author of the commentary says:

This is a heroic deed that sent cold sweats down the spines of the fascist thugs which showed how strong the sense of justice of the South Korean students is, and how ardent their patriotism is and how indomitable their will is, their will not to be bent, though might be broken, by the bayonet of fascism.

The students who staged a sit-in strike in the "USIS" building demanded the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident, an open apology from the United States, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan. After occupying the building, they waged a peaceful sit-in strike, never doing anything guilty.

Justifiable were the demands cried by the students after occupying the "USIS" building. There is no reason or ground for manhandling them in fascist chains or imposing harsh penalties upon them in the murderous court.

Those who deserve judgment and punishment in South Korea are not the patriotic students by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who sell off the country and the nation, clinging to the coattails of the U.S. imperialists and resort to fascist arbitrariness against fellow countrymen.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should act with discretion, release all the Unjustly arrested students without delay and promptly stop the illegal murderous trial.

Suspension of 'Samminu' Members

SK190357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 18 July indefinitely suspended from school Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul University, and six other students of the university

on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, according to a radio report from Seoul.

These students were already detained and prosecuted and brought before a murderous trial. Availing itself of this opportunity, the fascist clique made the university authorities hold a "Disciplinary Committee meeting" that day and take such repressive measures to expel them for good from the university.

The puppets are planning to discipline six other students of the university who had participated in the occupation of the "USIS" building by applying the fascist school regulations.

Reshuffling of Justice Minister

SK180038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 July (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 16 July placed his malicious faithful servant who had once been "special investigation chief of the puppet Supreme Procurators Office at the post of the "Minister of Justice" as the trial of those involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul was frustrated by the powerful court struggle of students and observers, according to a radio report from South Korea.

This reshuffle shows that the fascist clique intends to deal with patriotic students more harshly under murderous evil law.

Arrest of Sammintu Members Condemned

SK192357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (CKNA)--The puppet Supreme Prosecutor's Office of South Korea made public "the results of investigation" on 18 July and branded the Sammin Struggle Committee under the "National Federation of Students" as a "pro-communist organisation" on the pretext that it had led the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet Prosecutor's Office formed a "special investigation group" and conducted a "wholesale investigation" from 13 June of the Sammin Struggle Committee. It also made public that it detained 56 patriotic students who had taken the lead in the anti-U.S., Anti-"government" struggle and 13 of them on charges of violation of the "National Security Law," a fascist law.

Declaring that it was disclosed that the patriotic students had connections with the youth alliance of the Movement for Democracy and the Christian Youth Council, the puppets announced that it would launch a wide-range "investigation of the background connections."

This reveals the suppressive intention of the puppets to put the label of "pro-communism on students taking the road of the just struggle for democracy in society and national reunification to harshly penalize them and use the crack-down upon the Sammin Struggle Committee in liquidating democratic organisations.

TASS Cited on Arrest of Students

SK200351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--The South Korean Secret Police on 18 July launched a search and round-up "operation" against 19 colleges and universities and arrested about 60 leading members of student organisations demanding the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," according to a TASS report from Tokyo.

Noting that the arrested students would be sentenced to prison terms on "charges" of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul in May, the report said that the South Korean puppet clique schemes to put down the ever intensified struggle of students with harsh penalties.

Students Demand Release of USIS Intruders

SK200354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--More than 100 students of Seoul University held a demonstration on 15 July in demand of the release of students detained on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building, according to a report.

The demonstrators scattered over 100 copies of anti-"government" printed material shouting "set free the students detained on charges of involvement in the sit-in in the 'USIS' building" and other slogans.

Their struggle was joined by students who had arrived there by bus and had been waiting at a bus stop.

The fascist clique walked off two students who stood in the van of the struggle and referred them to a "summary trial."

Court 'Struggle' Countermeasures Taken

SK211034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, to counter the court struggle of students involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, decided to "examine" them separately one by one and appoint "lawyers" in case the defence counsellors walk out, according to a South Korean newspaper.

The puppets also instructed that resisting observers should be "detained" up to 20 days allegedly for "disturbing court order," nullified all the already issued "normal court admission tickets for watching the trial" and issued the minimum number of new "admission tickets."

Through such suppressive steps the puppets try to bring the second murderous trial on 20 July to a successful conclusion after the first trial on 15 July was frustrated.

Chon's Remarks Denounced

SK220405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a "government"-sponsored function held in Pusan on 19 July raved that the forces which cause "campus disturbance" and "labour-management disputes" would not be "tolerated" but be "severely dealt with by law," according to a report.

This is a vicious threat and blackmail of the fascist to plunge the campus and factories into a sea of blood.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist murderer who mobilized the heavily armed police to make a surprise attack on 110 colleagues and universities all at once for suppressing the students' struggle and sent as many as 100 gangsters armed with lethal weapons to break up a sit-in strike of workers at a work site.

No one will be frightened by the raving of the fascist murderer at a "government"-sponsored function.

Universities Instructed to Punish Students

SK220821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, under the pretext of "stabilising the atmosphere of study," instructed the universities to impose "heavier disciplinary Penalties" involving expulsion against all the members of the Sammin Struggle Committees of the "National Federation of Students" and the students involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, who have already been detained and indicted, instead of the "disciplinary measures" up to "warning," "Disciplinary confinement" and "suspension from school for an indefinite period" taken some time ago, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Branding the Sammin Struggle Committee as a "pro-communist organisation, the puppets gave instructions to ban the boarding of students within campus and search and seize all the streamers and propaganda materials in the universities.

On the other hand, the puppet Seoul District Prosecutor's Office on 20 July detained Yun Song-chu and an Pyong-yong, students of Seoul University, by invoking the fascist "National Security Law" in connection with the printing of KIBAL which is said to be an underground secret publication of students.

South's Suppression Denounced

SK240407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 22 July held a "plenary meeting of the rectification council" of "chongwadae," where they took "special rectification measures for establishing discipline" aimed at crackdown upon students and workers who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democratisation, and sent them to ministries and offices of the puppet government, according to a radio report from Seoul.

15 August 1985

Blaring that they would get rid of the factor of instability by "strictly executing law, risking sacrifice," the puppets revealed their criminal intention to intensify repression in an allround way.

The fascist clique decided to direct the spearhead of their suppression to stifling the strong action of the students for the democratisation of campus and society and the massive struggle of workers for existence and democratic rights and ferret out and arrest the members of the Sammin Struggle Committees and core elements of workers and impose harsh penalties upon them.

The wholesale repressive offensive of the fascist clique is an intolerable fascist rowdyism against the students and workers who have risen in the righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy. This only drives the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique seized with uneasiness and fear deeper into a dilemma.

Anti-Communist Plan Condemned

SK240411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are scheming to force 250,000 university students and primary, middle and high school pupils across South Korea into the so-called "youth and children's training meetings" and inculcate anti-communist spirit in their minds in a wholesale manner around 15 August, according to a radio report from Seoul.

While conducting such "government"-sponsored functions as a "training meeting" and "camping" involving university students and middle and high school pupils in a month-long period, the puppets plan to enlist more than 40,000 pupils of primary, middle and high schools in puppet army units in the forward area as "honorary soldiers" or drive them into excursions to the frontline area under the motto of enhancing their consciousness of "security."

This is part of a treacherous act to intoxicate the students and children with anti-communist poison and incite anti-north confrontation among them.

Japanese Papers on Students

SK240811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--More than 100 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held a meeting on 22 July in protest against the puppet clique's crackdown upon campus according to Japanese newspaper reports 23 July.

They bitterly condemned the criminal steps taken by the fascist clique to intensify the suppression of patriotic students on an overall scale after publishing results of investigations into the activities of the Sammin Struggle Committees, and started an all-night sit-in strike.

On the 23rd, they decided to form a "death-defying struggle committee to check the suppression of the people and the movement for democratisation."

Meanwhile, on the 22nd, more than 300 people in Seoul who were coming out of a baseball ground after watching a game hurled stones at the police who were running wild in suppression, getting nervous over their collective action, and swarmed to the police box of Chonggye Street No 6 and staged a sit-in and a demonstration.

Oppression of Students Denounced

SK240827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--The puppet Ministry of Education called in Pusan on 20 July a "meeting of heads of instruction departments of universities" all over South Korea and ordered them to strictly apply "the school regulations" to the students who cause a "campus disturbance" in the second semester, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This revealed the intention of the fascist clique to harshly suppress the patriotic students rising up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at a "government"-sponsored function in Pusan on 19 July and cried that the workers' struggle for existence and the students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy "will not be pardoned" but "be dealt with by law."

After this, the puppet Ministry of Education ordered the expulsion of those involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, reversing such disciplinary measures as warning and disciplinary confinement taken earlier by the Seoul University. Now it plans to further intensify suppression by brandishing the school regulations.

Relatives of Detained Students Demonstrate

SK180915 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Parents and other family members of students detained on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration in a street in Seoul on 15 July, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The demonstrators wearing headbands reading "set free detained students" marched through the city, denouncing the fascist clique for its brutal suppression.

According to a South Korean newspaper, more than 70 female workers of the American-invested Micro Company had been continuing with their sit-in strike for 6 days as of 13 July, occupying the office room of the venal "labour union chairman" in Seoul.

On the same day more than 30 members of 4 organisations in South Korea including the youth alliance of the Movement for Democracy held a sit-in strike in demand of the reinstatement of dismissed workers and family members of workers detained on charges of involvement in the strike at the Daewoo Auto Company staged a demonstration in demand of the "prompt release of prisoners of conscience."

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HU YAO-BANG MEETING WITH KIM IL-SONG EXAMINED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 435, 17 May 85 pp 1c-10c

[Text] As it was belatedly known that Hu Yao-bang, Secretary General of the Communist Party of China [CPC], made a secret visit to North Korea in early May, people here and abroad have been trying to speculate the purpose and result of his visit. According to a North Korean news report of 7 May, Hu Yao-bang made an unofficial visit to Shinuichu, located on the border between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and North Korea, and held three meetings between the 4th and 6th of May. At this Hu-Kim meeting, from the PRC side, Yi Suk-chang, [as published Li Shuzheng?] Deputy Head of the External Liasons Department, Zhu Qizhen, Deputy Foreign Minister, Xu Xin, Deputy Chief of Staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], and Zeng Kewen, PRC ambassador to North Korea; and from the North Korean side, Kim Chung-il, O Chin-u, Minister of the People's Armed Forces, Ho Tam, Party Secretary, Hyon Chun-kuk, Deputy Head of the External Liasons Department, and Shin In-ha, North Korean Ambassador to the PRC, were present.

On the 4th before the meeting, Hu Yaobang, who arrived at the Shinuichu railroad station, was received by Kim Il-song, his son Kim Chong-il, and O Chin-u. He attended the welcome reception held at the Shinuichu guest house. On the 5th, he attended a performance by a music and dance ensemble. On the 6th, the last day of his visit, he attended the luncheon given in his honor by Kim Il-song. Thus he concluded his visit and left for Peking.

Hu and his entourage's visit to North Korea was also reconfirmed by a Peking report on the 8th.

In fact, this was not the first unofficial visit to North Korea for Hu Yaobang. In April 1982, he accompanied Deng Xiaoping visited Pyongyang, held his first meeting with Kim Il-song, and attended Kim Il-song's birthday celebration. In May of last year, shortly before Kim Il-song's tour of the Soviet Union and the East European countries, Hu made an official visit to Pyongyang and was accorded the most honorable diplomatic reception. But unlike previous diplomatic calls his recent North Korean trip suggested that it placed greater emphasis on the discussion of questions of mutual concern than on the effects of a diplomatic display. Such speculation on the purpose of Hu's visit was further supported by the fact that the visit was carried out on an unofficial basis, the place of his visit was Shinuichu, not Pyongyang, and moreover, there were three meetings during the 3-day visit.

The details of the Hu-Kim meeting have not been released; however, the propaganda machines of Pyongyang and Beijing have reported that the main agenda were a series of important issues including questions concerning the reinforcement of friendly mutual cooperations. They also maintained that they reached a complete agreement in their views on the questions discussed.

First of all, as for the question concerning the reinforcement of friendly cooperations that they discussed at this meeting, they may have reaffirmed their traditional friendly relationship which they called "the one between blood pledged allies" or the "lips and teeth" relationship (mutual interdependence). This was seen at the welcome reception banquet in the Shinuichu guest house on the 4th when Kim Il-song stressed: "I hope that the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, which was established with blood, will grow firmer by the day," but, more importantly, it was a meeting which displayed once again their close relationship which has been firming up since the beginning of the 1980's through frequent diplomatic exchanges between the leaders of both countries. In fact, in the early 1980's, the Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il father-son succession was formalized in North Korea, and in the PRC the Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang leadership system, overseen by Deng Xiaoping, was shaped up. At the same time, their mutual relationship developed into an unprecedentedly close one.

For instance, as has been pointed out earlier, following the secret visit to Pyongyang by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang in April 1982, Kim Il-song made a trip to Beijing in September of the same year for the first time in 7 years, stayed 10 days and 9 nights, and attempted to bring the newly emerged leaderships of both countries closer together. The following year, in June 1983, Kim Chong-il suddenly made a secret trip to the PRC, and they thus displayed their rapidly growing relationship of solidarity to the world. Following this, in May of last year, at a mass rally in Pyongyang, held on the occasion of Hu Yaobang's Pyongyang visit, Hu held up one hand each from Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and responded to the cheers of the masses. Hu went to this extent to show their heightened mutual friendship gestures. One thing to note clearly in such diplomatic traffic is that the leaders of North Korea and the PRC are in a sense establishing a regular diplomatic practice of holding meetings to discuss the issues of mutual concern whenever necessary without being bound by diplomatic formality. In light of this development, the recent visit to North Korea by Hu Yaobang, which was his third, may be viewed significant in the sense that it reconfirms the fact that the friendly relationship between North Korea and the PRC has become unprecedentedly firm and congenial.

Next, on the agenda of the recent Hu-Kim meeting, was the so-called "series of important questions," which might have attracted more attention than any of the others. They were in a sense the pending questions of mutual concern, which point to the purpose of the Hu's North Korea visit. Although it is difficult to determine exactly what those pending questions were, the general outline of those questions can be seen through the recent moves and the officials who accompanied the leaders. First of all, from the standpoint of the PRC, if it is taken into account that Hu Yaobang is the leader of the party and not the man in charge of the PRC government, and that he maintains very close friendly relations with Kim Il-song and his son, Hu's recent visit to North Korea was

not purported to discuss the substantive diplomatic questions but rather it was a part of an effort to promote friendly cooperations. Thus, it should be interpreted that the real significance of his trip was to explain the position of the PRC to North Korea. Among the pending questions that the PRC could explain to North Korea, the question of the U.S. Naval ships' visit to Shanghai scheduled for May 18 should have been raised. That is to say, there are good reasons to believe that the PRC explained to North Korea the change in basic military situations in the Far East as symbolically reflected in the U.S. Naval ships' call to Shanghai and that North Korea, for its part, might very well have reappraised with the PRC the questions, such as its policy toward the United States and its stand on the north-south dialogue with South Korea.

At the same time, it is viewed that the PRC, on the one hand, explained its position directly to Kim Il-song, who is certain to be unhappy about the recent developments between the PRC and South Korea, such as the friendly negotiations between South Korea and the PRC to settle the collision incident involving the PRC torpedo boat and South Korean merchant ship, the PRC's official announcement of its participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympic games, and frequent sports exchanges between them. On the other hand, it probably endeavored to appease Kim Il-song.

Judging from the fact that the Deputy Chief of Staff of the PLA, Xu Xin, was among the members of the Hu Yaobang entourage and that on the North Korean side, the Minister of the People's Armed Forces, O Chin-u, was also present, this was sufficient evidence to indicate that the question of a mutual military cooperations might have been discussed.

Recently, there have been clear indications of closer military cooperations between North Korea and the Soviet Union. For example, three times during the period from December of last year to March of this year, Soviet military aircraft flew over North Korea, and on 8 May, the Soviet Air Force squadron made a goodwill visit to North Korea and staged a demonstration flight. There have been reports that 10 Mig 23's have been deployed at the Hwangchu airbase.

The military aid from the PRC and the Soviet Union to North Korea are the elements that determine their ability to exert influence over North Korea. Accordingly, since the PRC is afraid of the pro-Soviet tilt of North Korea, it is quite likely that on the occasion of Hu Yaobang's North Korean visit, he assured North Korea of a series of military cooperations, including the supply of new military equipment, with China.

In this connection, the main issue that North Korea brought up should have been, among other things, the north-south dialogue which is related to the Korean unification question. It probably informed the PRC of the rationale for its stand on the issue, and at the same time, accentuated the need for the active support of the PRC. Such speculation has been confirmed to be true by the words of Hu Yaobang after he returned to Beijing, not to mention the presence of Ho Tam, North Korea's Party Secretary in charge of South Korean affairs, at the Kim-Hu meeting. At the meeting with the visiting group called the "Asian Ship of Peace" from Japan on the 7th in Beijing, Hu said that Kim Il-song has "repeatedly expressed his sincerity about achieving the peaceful

unification of Korea by Koreans themselves." If indeed Kim Il-song had made reference to the question of unification as told by Hu, it could not have been anything other than the inter-Korean economic conference, the Red Cross meeting, and the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting, which were the issues to be discussed at the north-south dialogue.

In Kim Il-song's explanation to the PRC about the position of North Korea for the inter-Korean economic conference and the Red Cross meeting scheduled on 17 and 28 May, respectively, two things may be conceivable. That is to say, if viewed from an affirmative standpoint, and assuming that North Korea will send its delegates to those two meetings, it may be conjectured that it assured the PRC, which is interested in the stability of Korea, of its positive posture for the dialogue, and in return it has possibly asked for increased economic and military cooperations. If we recall North Korea's consistently unclear attitude toward those two inter-Korean meetings by using South Korea's regularly scheduled annual military exercises, such as Team Spirit '85, the Extermination of the Communists '85, and Bat '85 as pretext, the possibility that North Korea might have informed the PRC of its rationale for boycotting the meetings and its alternative plans, and that they might have discussed the strategy together for the inter-Korean parley cannot be ruled out.

Such a possibility is supported by the fact that at the reception held on the 4th in honor of his visit, Hu Yaobang praised highly and expressed his strong support for the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting proposed recently by North Korea; however, he never mentioned a word about the inter-Korean economic conference and the Red Cross meeting.

In view of this, North Korea's "dialogue card," which Kim Il-song could use to ask the PRC for support and cooperation in connection with the question of Korean unification, could very well be reduced to the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting. It appears that Kim Il-song, by accentuating his position that "a peaceful solution" to the Korean unification question can be found only through the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting, might have asked for the active support of the PRC, which is in the position of arousing the world opinion in support of the North Korean move. Judging from the recent North Korean attitude toward the dialogue, it appears to believe that the milieu for tripartite conference that it has persistently pushed will turn favorable if the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting is held. Therefore, by using the inter-Korean parliamentarians' meeting as the principal weapon for the solution of the question of Korean unification, North Korea is attempting to preempt South Korea in taking the initiative for the north-south dialogue by securing the supportive world opinion, let alone the support of the Third World through the international clout of the PRC.

For its next step, by proliferating North Korea's peaceful image in the PRC, North Korea is trying ultimately to create circumstances favorable to holding peace negotiations with the United States or to speeding up the U.S. troop withdrawal from Korea.

In short, as a preliminary step toward the opening of the so-called tripartite conference, North Korea is going all-out in using the external influence

enjoyed by the PRC by launching the feigned peace propaganda cleverly for the inter-Korea parliamentarians' conference. It may be said that such an attempt has been unmasked on the occasion of Hu Yaobang's recent unofficial visit to North Korea.

12474

CSO: 4107/183

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE SAID LONGING FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK171020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--South Korean people are now afire with desire to be embraced in the warm bosom of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

An inhabitant surnamed Yi in Chonan City, south Chungchong Province, said to his son and colleagues of his son talking about the August 15 liberation of the country: It is none other than General Kim Il-song who saved our nation which had been groaning as a ruined nation under the rule of Japanese imperialism before the August 15 liberation of the country.

He was renowned as a famous general when he was around his 20's.

In those days our people lived, looking up to general Kim Il-song as an illustrious general sent by the heaven, he noted, and said with deep emotion: 40 years have passed since the August 15 liberation of the country. But, there is no change in the desires of the people to lead a happy life in his bosom, following him.

A student surnamed Pak in Seoul said in an article: My first, second and third desire is to be embraced in the bosom of General Kim Il-song.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established at an early date as clarified by General Kim Il-song, my desire will be realised.

An old man of South Korea said to his children: My earnest longing for General Kim Il-song grows deeper as the years go by.

A resident in Taegu had this to say: The day is not far off when the cause of national reunification will be accomplished by us and we will be embraced in the bosom of the general because there is the bosom of the great sun we have longed for so earnestly.

A young man surnamed Kim in Seoul pointed out: Now our life is poor. But if we trust and follow General Kim Il-song, the day will come without fail when we will be well-off. Let us harden our determination to devote our all to the struggle for bringing the day earlier.

A worker surnamed Hong of the Changsong Mining Company in South Korean Kangwon Province noted: Thanks to the guidance of President Kim Il-song, we could see the liberation of the country in the past and now we have hope for reunification. I respect President Kim Il-song from the bottom of my heart. I will follow him to the end of the earth.

A certain Pak in Pusan said: When we stubbornly fight with fascism, pooling our strength, the day will be brought earlier when we will lead a happy life under the general.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

DPRK Proposal

SK230351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Panmunjom 23 July (KCNA)--At the first round of the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks now in session at Panmunjom, head of our side's delegation Chon Kum-chol gave our side's opinion of working and procedural matters concerning the parliamentary talks such as the form of the talks and composition of delegations, the venue and date of the talks and the agenda, way of operating the talks, procedures of the delegations' travel and guarantee of conveniences.

He said: Our side is of the opinion that the form of joint parliamentary session is more desirable than the form of talks between parliamentary delegates. The form of joint session means to hold talks in such a manner that South Korean National Assemblymen attend the session of our Supreme People's Assembly with equal rights and duties, and vice versa.

If a joint session is held, it is advisable for the visiting side to select about 100 parliamentarians from various political parties and let them attend the other side's parliamentary session. In this case, the parliamentarians of the visiting side should be allowed to exercise the rights to speak and vote with equal rights and duties with those of the host side.

It is proper for talks between parliamentary delegates to form a delegation with parliamentarians from various political parties led by the parliamentary chairman or vice-chairman of each side and, taking into consideration the number of the political parties represented at the parliaments of the North and the South, to form it with 9 to 11 members. And the number of the suite members and journalists accompanying the delegation shall be respectively 20 and 50 for both joint parliamentary session and talks between parliamentary delegates.

As for the venue of talks, they shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul alternately and Pyongyang shall be the venue of the first joint parliamentary session or first talks between parliamentary delegates.

The question of adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression must be the agenda item of top priority at the talks. And we are not against the discussion of the question of instituting a unified constitution demanded by the South Korean side.

It is reasonable to hold talks behind closed door in principle and, when necessary, they may be opened to the public by agreement between the two sides.

In case of talks between parliamentary delegates, the first round of the talks shall be held within 1 month after this preliminary contact and in case of joint session, the first session be held within 2 months.

As regards the cycle of talks, in case of talks between parliamentary delegates, it shall be decided by agreement between the two sides and, in case of joint session, it shall be held twice or so in the area of each side a year and the period of each round shall be 1 week.

Chad President Hails Talks

SK180416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad, on 9 July when he met the Korean Ambassador to Chad Kim Son-sik, referred to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, expressing active support to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Hissein Habre.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest and warmest greetings to President Kim Il-song.

Noting that his excellency President Kim Il-song is a great leader, he highly estimated an independent policy enforced by his excellency president.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Latin American Group Supports Talks

SK180410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--The excellent proposal advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold North-South parliamentary talks shows the will of the DPRK to find the way of solving the question of Korean reunification, the supreme desire of the nation.

Eloy Torres, chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification, said this in a message of solidarity sent to

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, in support of the new proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks.

He continued:

The proposal of the DPRK is a most effective new initiative to overcome an obstacle lying in the way of realising the reunification of Korea.

This initiative is a new contribution to further expanding North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks which helped toward improving the relations between North and South last year.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONDEMNS SOUTH'S 'GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED' PATRIOTISM

SK120614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 12 July (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group made every house hang a picture of the Lake Chon on Mt Paekdu together with the "Taeguk flag" of South Korea in the name of the "Society for Enhancement of Patriotism." Commenting on this strange row, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a government-sponsored one for imbuing people with the idea of northward invasion.

The author of the commentary says:

On the eve of its provocation of the 25 June War in 1950 the Syngman Rhee clique stepped up war preparations, agitating for northward invasion with similar acts. Voices ringing out from South Korea remind us of the tune of northward invasion which was struck up at that time. It is not too much, therefore, to say that the present South Korean rulers are indiscreet enough to think how they can realise the wild ambition of their predecessors.

In fact, they are now crying that the North is an "unrestored land." They issued commissions of "provincial governor," "mayor" and "county headman" to be dispatched to it, while massing armed forces and digging tunnels in the area along the demarcation line.

Though the South Korean side said it hoped for better relations through dialogue with us, its real intention is to swallow us up.

The northward invasion is a daydream which can never be realized. It is good for it to discard the aggressive design on the North which cannot be realised and it is better for it to honestly approach the dialogue with us with discreet thinking.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA ASSAILS PRESS SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH

SK150840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique launched a new campaign in May to suppress the press activity.

The fascist clique formed a "joint team for control of publications" with the puppet Ministry of Culture and Information and the police forces to make sudden raids on the printing houses, copying offices and bookstores and search them. They seized at random books which they dislike. Notably, the fascist clique concentrated forces on suppression of bookstores and printing houses in the neighbourhood of colleges and universities and publications which are most popular with students and intellectuals.

It raided even the office rooms of democratic organisations and seized books and printed material there.

On May 1 the puppet clique made a sudden attack on the office room of the federation of the people's movement for democracy and unification in central district of Seoul, and seized more than 200 copies of MINJU TONGIL, the organ paper of the organisation, and over 3,000 copies of printed material. On May 20, it again attacked the office room of the organisation and seized many copies of printed material.

On May 30 the fascist clique searched the office room of the council for the promotion of democracy and seized MINJU TONGSIN, a bulletin published by the organisation. And, on June 10, it searched the office room of the Institute of Democratic Constitutional Government in Chongno District, Seoul, and totally seized the bulletin of the organisation.

Besides, the fascist clique searched houses of anti-"government" figures and patriotic students and seized their books.

Publications seized by the puppet clique numbered 5,890 copies of 316 kinds in the first 20 days of May.

It walked off the general secretary of the Council of the Movement for Democratic Press and other press officials and detained them, intensifying the suppression.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON DECRIES SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

SK211123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary titled "They Have an Axe to Grind Behind Dialogue" hitting at the hysteric anti-communist confrontation campaign in South Korea these days going against North-South dialogue.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique are staging all brands of "government"-sponsored anti-communist functions inciting hostile feelings and spirit of confrontation against the North in Seoul and all other parts of South Korea and drawing even the younger generation into them, the author of the commentary says: The evermore wanton anti-communist sabre-rattling of the puppets is a deliberate act for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula. It is an intolerable challenge to our people and the world peaceloving people who desire a peaceful reunification of Korea and a treachery throwing a wet blanket over North-South dialogue and a perfidy to the dialogue partner.

It also suggests that the puppets have, in fact, an axe to grind behind the curtain of dialogue, though they wax eloquent about "peace" and "unification." For a successful progress of the dialouge between North and South, neither side should do an act irritating the dialogue partner and aggravating the tensions.

The puppets' anti-communist war racket behind the scene of dialogue indicates that they pursue not peace in Korea and her reunification but division, confrontation and a war of northward invasion.

It entirely depends on the attitude of the South Korean side whether the North-South relations are improved or tensions rise.

We will watch the acts of the South Korean side.

CSO: 4100/642

ECONOMIC TALKS COMPROMISE ANALYZED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by An Hi-chang]

[Text] By having generally agreed to the North Korean proposal for the establishment of a South-North Joint Economic Cooperation Committee with a deputy prime minister-level official from our side as its chairman at the third round of talks held on the 20th, the economic talks between South and North have entered a new phase.

This is interpreted as our intention to get down to the discussion of substantive issues in any way possible without rejecting outright North Korea's unrealizable proposal as was seen at the last Red Cross meeting, and by agreeing generally to its proposal.

Accordingly, it will be interesting to see how a series of future talks between the North and the South develop, not to mention the economic talks.

At the second meeting, North Korea, ignoring what both sides had agreed upon in the first meeting, demanded the formation of a separate joint committee with a deputy prime minister-level official as its chairman.

Such a demand was often used by them as a typical way of conducting negotiations whenever they wanted to avoid the substantive progress of the talks.

This was clearly manifested in the proposals made by North Korea at the Eighth Red Cross meeting.

At that time, North Korea, ignoring the five agenda items that had already been agreed upon by both sides, insisted only on the topic of free travel, which it called "the matter which is so central that it must be settled before anything else."

In this manner, North Korea resorted to evading the discussion of substantive questions while dragging on the South-North talks because of the need it sees in them. Our side maintains the position that we, by showing as much flexibility as possible, want to see some substantial progress achieved if at all possible by keeping North Korea in the talks.

Accordingly, although at this meeting our side agreed to the contents of the proposal made by North Korea at the second meeting, by having the words "trading commodities and promoting economic cooperation" inserted in the proposal, we strived to make the machinery actually function rather than stopping at the mere creation of the machinery.

When our side presented such a proposal, the North Korean side did not hide its perplexed feelings.

Specialists viewed that North Korea seemed to have judged that we would never agree to its proposal.

Actually, before the meeting opened that day, the reporters from North Korea concentrated their questions to our reporters with a skeptical preoccupation with the question of whether we would accept the proposal that North Korea made in the last meeting about creating a "North-South Joint Economic Cooperation Committee."

But when our chief delegate Kim Ki-hang accommodated North Korea's demand in his opening remarks, the North Korean chief delegate Yi Song-nok read the "draft agreement" which merely made the demand made at the second conference specific, and attempted to end the meeting by saying, "Let's meet again after carefully reviewing the proposals of both sides."

In response, chief delegate Kim stressed that it is essential to clearly define the function of the machinery for the sake of substantial progress at the meeting. He went on to propose to make it clear that the joint committee was created to "promote commodity trade and economic cooperation."

Accepting the proposal in principle, the North Korean side has agreed to adopt "the agreement on the promotion of commodity trade and economic cooperations between the North and the South and the establishment of the Joint Committee for the South-North Economic Cooperation with a deputy prime minister-level official as its chairman," and agreed to present each other's opinions on the draft agreement in the forthcoming fourth round of talks. Then the meeting adjourned.

By our showing such a generally accommodating posture, the economic talks, which had aroused the fear that the talks would be deadlocked following the second meeting, made a step forward.

Although it is difficult to know how North Korea will behave in the fourth round of talks, its basic posture for the South-North talks should not be different.

As usual, its so-called "proposal" presented at this meeting was simply a repeat of the demand made at the second meeting, and it forced it upon us by souping it up in the form of an agreement.

Moreover, it did not respond positively to our offer made at the second meeting to buy 300,000 tons of anthracite coal and railroad technicians

working-level contacts for the reopening of the Seoul-Sinuichu line which had been severed.

The North Korean side insisted that "since these questions have been agreed upon in principle, what remains is to reach an agreement in the joint committee which is to be created." It showed a negative attitude to our demands for an early undertaking of those projects.

For the next 3 months, until the opening of the fourth round of talks, North Korea will examine our detailed proposals on economic cooperation and trade, and will prepare for its response. We will have to wait and see whether North Korea will repeat the same practice that it had in the second round of talks when they had attempted to evade substantial progress by coming up with a new proposal for creating a joint committee which is to be chaired by a deputy prime minister-level official or it will be agreeable to a minimal degree in practical cooperation.

12474

CSO: 4107/217

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON SUPPRESSION OF LABOR MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

South Suppression of Garment Factory Workers

SK050352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today lashes at the crackdown of the Chon Tu-hwan group on the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company who rose up against the repression of the trade union and on workers of other companies who came out in solidarity with them.

A signed commentary of the paper says: The Chon Tu-hwan group, far from lending an ear to the just demand of the workers, caused another bloodshed and brutally put down their struggle by letting loose specially trained gangsters. This once again stripped them naked before the world as fascist thugs who know nothing but bayonet-brandishing and as the enemy of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group describes the South Korean labor movement as a result of the "agitation" of "experienced dissident fighters" who had "got employed under disguise." But this is a crafty subterfuge for justifying their savage repression at the point of the bayonet.

Dismayed at the daily growing anti-imperialist, anti-puppet struggle of the students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan group has got nervous about the labor movement taking a new turn, especially about the combination of the labor movement with the student movement, and is attempting to nip it in the bud by sword-brandishing and maintaining power. But the bayonet is by no means almighty.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must release the illegally arrested workers at once and step down from "power" as demanded by the South Korean people.

Workers Struggle in South Supported

SK121009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Employees' meetings supporting the struggle of the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company of South Korea were held at the Pyongyang clothing factory, the Aeguk knitwear mill and the Kaesong textile mill from July 4 to 6.

The speakers said that the struggle of the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company is a natural product of the colonial, military fascist rule and anti-popular economic policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and voiced full support to the South Korean workers who rose up in a righteous patriotic struggle.

They scathingly denounced the brutal suppression of the struggle of South Korean workers by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta and expressed the firm belief that the South Korean workers would stubbornly fight till the day of victory at the head of the struggle of the people of all walks of life.

Protests Against Repression in South

SK140910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--The workers of the Daewoo Garment Company in Seoul on July 10 filed a bill in the southern branch of the puppet Seoul District public procurator's office against the brutal repression by the fascist clique, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

In the bill they demanded the punishment of gangsters, condemning the crimes of the fascist clique in driving them out in an indiscriminate assaults on workers of the Taeu Garment, Puhung, and Karibong Electronic companies fighting for the right to existence and democratic freedom late in June and early in July.

On July 9, 20 odd family members of those detained on charges of involvement in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and in the struggle of workers of the Taeu Auto Company for an independent trade union staged an all-night sit-in in an office room of the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification in Central District, Seoul, in demand of an immediate release of the conscientious prisoners.

More than 80 parents of students detained while waging an anti-fascist struggle for democracy gathered in the office room of the council for the promotion of democracy in Seoul on July 10 and formed a council of parents of detained students, manifesting their determination to fight for the release of the students under arrest.

More than 500 small stockbreeders on the same day held a sit-down in Seoul against the anti-popular stockbreeding policy of the Chon du Hwan military fascist clique.

Textile Workers Oppose South Suppression

SK160453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--The Trade Unions International of Textile Workers in an emergency appeal issued on July 10 demanded the South Korean puppet clique to stop suppression of workers.

Recalling the struggle of the Daewoo Garment Company workers and the fact that the Chonggye Clothing Trade Union, the council for the welfare of workers and 16 other organisations issued a statement in support of their struggle, the appeal condemned the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its brutal suppression of them.

The appeal scathingly denounced the brutal suppression of the Democratic Trade Union movement in South Korea and called for an end to the suppression of the Taeu Garment Company workers and an immediate release of all the arrested trade union functionaries and members.

It called upon all trade union organisations under the Trade Unions International of Textile Workers, friendship organisations and textile, clothing, leather and fur workers to express solidarity with the South Korean workers in their righteous struggle for the trade union rights and democratic liberties.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RETALIATION TAKEN AGAINST STRIKING WORKERS IN SOUTH

SK01055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--The owners of the Daewoo Garment Company and the Hyosong Mulsan Company took revenge upon the fighting workers by means of long-term suspension at the instigation of the puppet clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

As already reported, the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company occupied the working site and staged an all-night sit-in strike against the suppression of the labour union and illegal dismissal in late June, and the workers of the Hyosong Mulsan Company staged a sit-down as an expression of solidarity with their struggle.

Frightened at this, the puppet clique and owners worked together in forcibly dissolving the sit-in of workers by bloody suppression.

Then, the owners stopped the operation of the factories and declared a long-term suspension under the pretext of "consequences of labour-management dispute" and "reduced the number of employees," while "persuading" them to quit the job.

In this they intend to bring economic pressure to bear upon the workers and, at the same time, to get rid of those workers who rose in struggle.

CSO: 4100/642

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. TESTING RAT POISON ON SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

Population Guinea Pigs for Testing

SK040447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the beastly act of the U.S. imperialists aggressors who murdered more than 1,000 people by making South Korean population guinea pigs for testing the poison of ratsbane.

Under the title "barbarity of beasts in human skin" its signed commentary says: The murder of South Koreans by the U.S. imperialist beasts as guinea pigs for ratsbane strips bare their cannibalistic nature not stopping at such crimes as destroying another nation by plunging it into a sea of blood for their fortune-piling, plunder and aggression.

As for ratsbane "RH-787" made by the U.S. imperialists, its sale and use had been banned in the United States and it is treated with strict caution even in the laboratory engaged in its research and development for its strong poison.

The forcible sale of the ratsbane in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists was a de facto chemical warfare against the South Korean people.

The murder of so many people by the U.S. imperialists through the unperturbed distribution of the ratsbane which could not be used anywhere else in the world for its dreadful poison was a result of the high-handed arbitrariness of those colonial rulers who suppress the South Koreans, insultingly calling them "field mice."

The U.S. imperialists who murdered South Koreans as guinea pigs for the experiment of a poison and the puppets who curry favor with their master to keep their seat as colonial stooges are beasts and human-butchers alike.

It is not the first time that the U.S. imperialists used the South Korean people as a victim of experiment of bodies. The "methadon case" 20 years ago which left more than 50,000 people poisoned, crippled or killed, the murderous "cold-cure case" in October 1973 and the murderous "binding medicine case" in August 1977 were all work of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are not a "friend" or a "protector" of the South Korean people but a sworn enemy with whom the Korean people cannot live under the same sky. This is a lesson of blood and truth grasped by the South Korean people themselves under the 40 year long colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. 'Barbarous' Experiments Denounced

SK091044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "We Condemn 20th Century Barbarians" denounces the U.S. imperialists' barbarous experiments on South Korean people.

It has been brought to light recently that the U.S. imperialists conducted shuddering experiments of rat poison on inhabitants, brutally killing them, the daily notes, and says: They largely dumped the U.S. made rat poison "RH-787" in South Korea with a false advertisement, poisoning a large number of people and causing casualties.

The daily continues: The U.S. imperialists conducted not only the experiments of rat poison on inhabitants in South Korea, they have used the whole land of South Korea as a testing ground of bacteriological weapons and all the South Korean people as an object of their experiemnts. They have introduced into South Korea a detachment of the U.S. Army 406, the notorious germ warfare unit, set up bacteriological laboratories in different parts and conducted the experiments of bacteriological weapons.

In 1 year from the Autumn of 1975 to the end of the next year as many as over 20,000 inhabitants lost their lives, attacked by germs in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist murderers used even the internal organs of dead people in the experiments of germ weapons. They took out livers and kidneys from the secret mortuaries built in North Kyongsang Province and various other places and shipped them away to the United States.

The U.S. barbarians used even fetuses of South Korean people in the experiments of germ weapons and bombs. They supplied the U.S. firm Flow Laboratories Inc, specialised in the experiments of mass destruction weapons, with thousands of fetuses only in a few years.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors try to use the South Korean people even as an object of the experiments of thermonuclear weapons including neutron bombs.

The U.S. imperialists try to repeat in Korea the action of their forefathers who established the United States, a state of barbarians, after exterminating the American Indians.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CONDEMNS POISONOUS GAS PRODUCTION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK140940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--The production of poison gas by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in disregard of the South Korean people's lives, betrays their intention to sacrifice our fellow countrymen in a nuclear war, chemical war, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists built 10 poison gas factories in South Korea where they are extensively producing poison gas like that discharged in Bhopal City, India, it notes: They are persistently running in South Korea these factories rejected in many countries.

This shows how wantonly the U.S. imperialists insult and humiliate the South Korean people as a colonial nation.

Worse still, the Chon Tu-hwan group is supporting their poison gas production with all its heart.

When the incident of poison gas effluence occurred in India, the puppets connived at their poison gas production and have become more zealous in it, clamouring about "control" and "amendment of safety rules" in the production.

The puppets are now driving out the puppet army to chemical warfare exercises and urging the South Korean inhabitants to purchase gas masks to start not only a nuclear war but also a chemical war in Korea together with the U.S. imperialists against the North.

If the U.S. imperialist and the Chon Tu-hwan group are left intact, the South Korean people would be poisoned and sacrificed by nuclear and neutron bombs.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their nuclear and chemical weapons and neutron bombs from South Korea, discontinue poison gas production and immediately get out of South Korea.

CSO: 4100/641

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HEAD OF 'UNIFICATION CHURCH' RELEASED--Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists released Mun Son-myong, the chieftain of the "Unification Church" who is a stooge of themselves and the South Korean puppet clique and a dyed-in-the wool anti-communist fanatic, on July 4 before the expiration of his prison term, according to foreign press reports. Mun Son-myong's "Unification Church" is an anti-communist organization of the South Korean fascist clique which is engaged in a malicious anti-communist propaganda under the mask of religion through such plot-breeding papers as WORLD DAILY and WASHINGTON TIMES published in the United States and Japan. The U.S. imperialists had jailed him by sentencing him to a prison term of 18 months and a certain amount of fine on charges of evasion of taxes running into more than \$160,000. Under the U.S. law, he deserved a prison term up to 14 years and deportation. But they released him half a year before the expiration of the afore-said prison term. This release is a reward for his promise to donate a huge sum of money for the supply of weapons and ammunitions to the anti-Nicaraguan terrorists and his mobilization of members of the "Unification Church" in the campaign for the reelection of Reagan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 10 Jul 85 SK]

REUNIFICATION HELD IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--An international symposium on Korean reunification and peace in Asia took place in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, over July 6-8, according to a KNS report. At the symposium, sponsored by the Institute of the Asian-Pacific Peace Policy, Hiroharu Seki, director of the institute and professor at Tokyo University, made an opening address, be followed by a report of Narihito Ito, executive member of the institute and professor at Chuo University. The head of the delegation of Korean Social Science (?Institute) made a speech at the plenary meeting on the first day. And scholars of different countries took the floor. Then followed sub-committee meetings on the subjects "detente on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, its history and prospect," "conditions for peace, development and denuclearization and disarmament in Korea, Asia and the Pacific" and "meaning of Korean reunification from the viewpoint of prolonged development." The symposium was attended by some 100 prominent scholars from 16 countries including the DPRK and Korean scholars overseas. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

'ECONOMIC CRISIS' IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet vice-premier, expressing anxiety about the ever worsening economic crisis in

South Korea on July 13, cried that "the business downturn is irretrievable at present," according to a radio report from Seoul. He said this, speaking before reporters about the economic prospects for the second half year. In South Korea with its economy subjugated to foreign countries, "the ceiling of deficits in the international payments for the year" was surpassed already in April and the "ceiling of the price hike" overshot due to a drastic decrease of export and the redemption of huge foreign debts this year, and it has become totally impossible to hit the yearly economic goals. The military fascist clique is at a loss, not knowing which link may explode even if it wants to take "measures" to improve the business conditions. As comprador enterprises are undergoing serious business difficulties after the bankruptcy of the Kukje group under such conditions and the trade deficits are steadily increasing to worsen the economic crisis, the puppets are crying more frequently about the deplorable economic conditions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

MEETING TO EXAMINE TREATY--Pyongyang, July 1/ (KCNA)--A "meeting for the reexamination of 'the South Korea-Japan Treaty of Basic Relations'" was held some time ago at the Nakanoshima public hall in Osaka on the lapse of 20 years since the conclusion of the "treaty," according to MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "South Korean Residents' Association in Japan" (Mindan). The meeting was attended by Korean figures in Japan under the influence of the "Mindan" and other Korean residents in Japan, members of the Osaka Japan-Korea joint struggle committee and other Japanese people, more than 1,000 in all. At the meeting a speech was made by the general secretary of the Osaka headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and lectures were given by the chairman of the "League of South Korean Youth in Japan" and other Korean figures in Japan. They branded the "basic relations treaty" concluded between South Korea and Japan as an unequal treaty for treachery and aggression and strongly demanded the reexamination of the contents of the "treaty." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

N-S PARLIAMENTARY TALKS SUPPORTED--Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea a message of solidarity supporting the DPRK's proposal for north-south parliamentary talks. The message dated June 22 reads: We welcome and fully support the new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calling for talks between your supreme people's assembly and the South Korean National Assembly. Such talks, we believe, will facilitate the relaxation of tensions and the peaceful reunification of Korea. We wish you success in your work. We introduced your proposal in the Canadian tribune. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 9 Jul 85 SK]

PATROL BOATS AT PUSAN PORT--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--The patrol boats "Tickhawk" and "Swallow" of the British Navy called at Pusan Port on July 9, according to a radio report from Seoul. The U.S. imperialists, heightening tensions on the Korean peninsula, are hard at work to whip up an atmosphere of war in South Korea, introducing even warships of Britain which participated in the Korean War of aggression in the 1950's. This notwithstanding, the

puppet clique advertised the call of the British warships at the South Korean port as a "friendship visit" and held a "welcome" function to betray its treacherous nature. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

TRUTH DEMANDED OF KWANGJU INCIDENT--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Korean residents in West Germany launched a signature campaign in Dusseldorf in demand of a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident, according to the July 1 issue of URI NARA, an overseas Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany. Over 90 Korean residents of all walks of life from 13 cities of West Germany were mobilized in the signature campaign for 3 days from June 6 to 8. In the streets they distributed to passers-by copies of a resolution saying "we cannot forget Kwangju" which was adopted at an overseas Koreans' meeting, and conducted a brisk street propaganda calling for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident. They collected signatures from over 4,500 people in the 3 days. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

SOLDIERS ASSAULTING CIVILIANS--Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--An officer and six soldiers of the puppet army assaulted defenceless civilians, firing rifles at Random, in Munsan-up, Paju County, Kyonggi Province on the night of July 6, according to the July 7 issue of the South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO. Those puppet army men who came out to the street, drunken with wine, madly fell upon passers-by and assaulted them, men or women, old or young, brandishing the rifle butts and helmets. Their rowdiness reminded people of the hysterics of the puppet army paratroopers who were mobilized in the Kwangju massacre in May 1980 after taking hallucinogenic drugs. This assault left many people lightly and heavily wounded. The puppet army men met with a strong resistance. Several dozen inhabitants on the scene dealt a counter blow to the puppet army men, giving vent to their wrath. On the early morning of July 7, shortly after the incident, over 100 inhabitants staged a powerful sit-down in front of the puppet Munsan police sub-station, protesting against the outrage. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 12 Jul 85 SK]

U.S. COMMANDER IN SOUTH KOREA--Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Commander of the U.S. Strategic Airforce Davis flew into South Korea on July 10 allegedly for "inspection," according to a radio report from Seoul. As soon as he set foot in South Korea, he was closeted with the puppet defence minister and others for war intrigues. The U.S. strategic airforce was formed for a nuclear war. The powder-reeking trip of Davis to South Korea timed to coincide with the U.S. imperialists' feverish nuclear war preparations in South Korea is something ill-boding, which shows that the U.S. imperialists are getting more reckless in increasing the tension of the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 12 Jul 85 SK]

INCREASED NUMBER OF COURT BRANCHES--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique has decided to raise five court branches to the status of collegial branch effective from January next year, according to a radio report from Seoul. They are the Haenam branch of the puppet Kwangju District Court, the Yaju branch of the Suwon District Court, the Yongwol branch of the Chunchon District Court, the Chungmu branch of the Masan District Court, and the Sosan branch of the Taejon District Court, which are said to treat many "cases." In this way the puppets

plan to increase the number of the collegial branches to 26 among the present 39 branches. The puppets seek in this to impose penalties upon a greater number of patriotic people and students by largely increasing the number of the judges and letting local branches dispose of "major incidents." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

POLL RESULT AGAINST SEOUL OLYMPIAD--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--An authentic U.S. opinion poll institute declared on July 8 that the chance is slim for the opening of the 1988 Seoul Olympiad. Quoting a UPI dispatch from New York, radio Tanpa of Japan on July 9 said: The poll institute cites the following points to back its argument: The political situation in South Korea will be more unstable in 1988. "Presidential elections" will take place in 1988, the year of the Seoul Olympics. The "elections" will not be fair ones. Therefore, riots may break out in different parts, causing confusion. If the Olympic Games were forced under such situation, various forms of terrorism would be committed and the safety of the players be threatened. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

KIM IL-SONG ANSWERS TO SEKAI--Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Chinese and Soviet mass media reported the answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the questions put by the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI. PEOPLE'S DAILY July 13 carried a summary of his answers under the title "President Kim Il-song elaborates on the situation of the Korean peninsula and the policy of national reunification. Let us reunify the country by founding a confederal republic with the two social systems in north and south co-existing." The gist of his answers was reported by XINHUA on July 12 and radio Beijing on July 13. PRAVDA July 13 carried a summary of the answers given by President Kim Il-song. The gist of his answers was reported by TASS on July 12. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 14 Jul 85 SK]

JAPANESE GROUP SUPPORTING REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on July 15. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 15 Jul 85 SK]

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Solidarity letters came from the Central Committee of the Association of Polish Jurists, the general secretary of the Workers' Union of Burundi and the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon to their counterparts of Korea on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. In its letter the Central Committee of the Association of Polish Jurists said that the U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw their troops from South Korea and nuclear weapons deployed in this region. The general secretary of the Workers' Union of Burundi in his letter, expressed the conviction that the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo would be realized under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Actively supporting recent proposals of the DPRK including the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, the letter from the Democratic Youth Union of Lebanon expressed the firm conviction that the heroic Korean people would achieve the country's reunification without fail under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

MESSAGES ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE--Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--Messages or letters of solidarity came from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Council of Trade Unions of Romania, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, the General Federation of Trade Union of Producers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Coal Industrial Workers of the Soviet Union and their counterparts of Korea on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The messages and letters fully supported the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realise the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis. We firmly stand on the side of the Korean people struggling for the immediate and total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and express invariable and firm solidarity with them, they said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 21 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/642

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP: DEMOCRATIZATION TIMETABLE DUE BY FALL

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 85 p 1

/Text/ Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam met at Kim Tae-chung's house on the morning of 17 June, agreeing that the opposition and government parties must reach firm agreement concerning democratization by fall, when the regular session of the National Assembly opens.

At the meeting, which came about through a breakfast invitation extended by Kim Tae-chung, the two Kims stated that "From the perspective of time, in order to announce a timetable for democratization before next spring, the opposition and ruling parties must come to agreement in the fall concerning such matters as constitutional revision, the implementation of local self-rule, all the various institutional reforms needed to assure free elections, and the protection of freedom of speech." The two Kims agreed that there was concern that there might be an unfortunate incident /purhaeng han sat'ae/ should opposition and ruling parties fail to come to such an understanding, Kim Tae-chung stated at the end of the meeting. He explained that, accordingly, both of them wished to strengthen their cooperative relationship in order to be able to bring about the accomplishment of these matters through dialogue between the opposition and government parties in the regular September session of the National Assembly.

The two Kims, cognizant of the great significance of the NKDP convention for getting the party's organization in order in preparation for these political issues in the fall, explained that "We agreed that we want to combine our energies to see that the convention concentrates all of the party's power."

The two stated that, accordingly, they had decided to set aside some time for deliberation over the date, leadership structure, and selection of individuals for the party convention.

Following the meeting, Kim Tae-chung stated that "The question of retaining president Yi Min-u as party president is also something that the two of us will resolve cooperatively," and also said that "It was reported in the newspapers that the Tonggyo Dong group /Kim Tae-chung's followers/ would not give in on the question of going through with an election for the party presidency, but that is just in principle; as for me, I am not concerned about going through with an election." Thus he clarified the fact that Yi's presidency of the party will be maintained.

Kim Yong-san prefaced his remarks by saying "We don't expect the use of irregular means, such as a coup d'etat or violent revolution," then said, "however, if there is no solution for the problems of amnesty and restoration of rights for Kim Tae-chung and others, we will have no choice in the fall but to make a serious decision [chungdae kyolsim ul halsu pakke opta]," strongly hinting that there would be a strong fight against the ruling party in the regular Assembly session beginning in September.

Meanwhile, concerning the establishment of relations within the party between the members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] and non-members of the CPD prior to the party convention, Kim Tae-chung said, "we will proceed by coordinating our views through proper methods, in such a way that everyone will be able to say that the result is objective." From this, it appears that through the party convention there will be prepared a ground for the coexistence of both CPD member and non-member groups.

Meanwhile, the Tonggyo Dong group's eight-member convention committee held its second meeting on the same day at 12 noon at the offices of Minju University, which is managed by Kim Sang-hyon, discussing issues such as the party's leadership structure and the distribution of party offices among the two factions. Agreement was reached at the meeting on partial modification of the party constitution to establish a chairman-vice president, reaffirming the earlier plan that said the party presidential election could not be eliminated.

Kim Sang-hyon stated that "most were of the opinion that the party constitution should be amended slightly with the establishment of a chairman-vice president, to give the single leader system a little of the character of a collective leadership system." and said that "we don't see that, in the present situation, a fully single-leader system or fully collective-leadership system would be desirable."

The Sangdo Dong group [Kim Yong-san's followers] have decided, concerning the leadership system, to amend the party constitution so that there is a consultative single leadership system with one president and two or three vice-presidents and that there will be prior coordination with the Tonggyo Dong group, on the plan that Yi Min-u will be reappointed party president without going through an election. It has become known that Yi Min-u and Kim Sang-hyon will have individual contact for this purpose.

DJP Criticizes Two-Kims' Statement

The DJP has decided to respond vigorously to the positions of the NKDP, such as amendment of the constitution to provide for direct elections, and the demand for announcing a timetable for democratization.

One person associated with the DJP, pointing out the statement of the two Kims on the 17th declaring that the problem of a schedule for democratization must be agreed upon by the fall political season, stated that "it is inconvenient for the oppositionists to come forward with unilateral demands for setting a time limit, talking about the so-called 'will of the

people'," and explained that "the ruling party has its own position regarding the protection of the constitution, and will proceed actively too widely announce to the people such things as a schedule for the peaceful transfer of power and the selection of a presidential candidate, at the 1987 party convention.

He added that "we believe that assertions such as that a direct election system is the same as democratization do not reflect a responsible attitude to be taken by politicians in the current situation that we face."

DJP party spokesman Sim Myong-po also criticized the two-Kims' statement in public essay, saying that "the self-righteous assertions of the two Kims, who are out of office, that an unfortunate situation might occur in politics a critical essay, saying that "we are watching closely to see whether the self-righteous assertions of the two Kims, who are out of office, to the effect that an unfortunate situation might occur in political life should there not be agreement on so-called democratization by fall, might not disclose an impure motive to bewilder the good citizens and moreover to bring about social and political disorder through unlawful means, endangering constitutional government." He also stated that "at this time, when we are surrounded by economic issues, including those of the people's livelihood, that must be swiftly and urgently dealt with, there really ought to be some self-restraint of speech and conduct that endangers constitutional government, bringing out a democratization that is vague in both justification and practical benefit."

12837

CSO: 4107/207

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM TAE-CHUNG FACTION, CONNECTIONS DETAILED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Kim Tae-chung whose political ban was lifted by the "March 6th Settlement," unlike Kim Yong-sam in the same party, appears to be taking extremely cautious steps towards political reality. It is also known that Kim Tae-chung asks his followers to take the same attitude.

After the lift of the ban, Kim expressed his opinion concerning the council for the Acceleration of Democratization [CPD] which is led by Kim Yong-sam, "When I receive liberty, I will decide after a discussion with the Chairman Kim Yong-sam and other members, however I am in no hurry. I would like to make myself clear that I have no intention of making a lineage for myself through CPD or any other Party." Kim emphasized, "The cooperation among Chairman Kim and all the other Opposition Party leaders will never change until the day of Democratic Recovery.

Kim also emphasized, "Democratization efforts must be carried out by "a peaceful method" and the efforts of national security and Democratization must be in accord with each other. Kim displayed the sincere aspects of his attitude in the recent "Yi Min-u head of a Party Interview Scandal."

Kim's attitude is analyzed as follows: he is conscious of his legal status of which reinstatement was not granted; he discards the unnecessary and radical political tension which resulted from his previous image; he feels the need to study the status of Opposition Power, which is led by Kim Yong-sam who has been active in the country.

However, on the other hand, Kim's attitude is not completely unrelated to the facts, such as the formation of his organization which started under the restoration, characteristics of his supporters, and his new political viewpoints as influenced by his supporters. Kim's supporters are divided into two categories; one was formed in 1971, during the 8th Presidential Election, when Kim ran against the Republican Candidate Park Chung-hi, as a New Democratic Party Candidate; the other is the Anti-structure group of the restoration period. These two groups are complexly entangled with each other.

Under the 5th Republic, both Kims have a similarity of being under the combined support of the non-politician anti-establishment group, and as such have a position in the existing Party; Kim Tae-chung's atmosphere of lasting support is what causes his approach to political reality to be somewhat different from Kim Yong-sam's.

The reason that Kim Tae-chung's support is entering a new phase is ultimately related to his political struggle.

In 1971, only after the third election, he became a presidential candidate of the Old-New Democratic Party [ONDP]. In the beginning of the restoration, he was forced to return during his foreign residence and to spend 7 years under house arrest and in jail. Therefore, he naturally became an extraordinary supporting candidate and such a tense atmosphere influenced his views on the political situation.

Therefore, after October 26th, Kim did not wish to pursue a position in the ONDP which was led by the president, Kim Yong-sam at the time. Through the April 7th Declaration in 1980, he gave up participation with ONDP and changed his direction to a direct approach with the public.

Kim's supporters started to form on May of 1965, from the ONDP convention which initiated the president, Yu Chin-u structure. At the time, Kim supported Chong Il-Hyong, who was a Democratic Party supporter, to become a vice-president of the Party, and emerged as a mid-level strongman. Kim's supporters at the time consisted only of, internally, Chong and Kim Sang-hyon and, externally, Kim P'an-sul and Park Chong-chin. As if his weakness is being reflected, Kim suffered the unfortunate event of not being able to carry on his position after his nomination to floor leader by president Chun.

However through the 1971 Presidential Candidacy of ONDP, his power started to formulate, and by the eighth National Assembly, which was his peak period, his followers included prominent leaders such as Chong Il-hyong, Yun Che-sul, Hong Ik-p'yo and Yun Kil-chong and established a solid foundation of alignment including Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Sang-hyon, Park Chong-chin, Kim Sung-mok, Yi T'aek-chong, Yu Che-yon, and Kim Ch'ang-hwan.

But "the Restoration" caused Kim to be alienated from the internal politics. Instead it brought Kim a chance to unite with the People's Federation [PF] which is an existing opposition power endorsed by Myong-Dong Democratization National Salvation declaration.

The PF is supported by Yun Po-son, Chong Il-hyong, Yi T'ae-yong, Minister Mun Ik-hwan, Professor Yi Mun-yong, Professor Yi U-chong, Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Father Ham Se-ung, Lawyer Han Sung-hon, Poet Kim Chi-ha, and Poet Ko Un.

The complexity of the support power for Kim, during the course of October 26th to May 17th, influenced Kim's political position in many ways. Kim, under the political authority of ONDP, had sympathizers such as Pak Yong-nok, Song Won-yong, Han Kon-su Ko Chae-ch'ong, Min Ch'un-ho, Ho Song-hwan, Yi T'aek-ton, Ch'un Nyong-ki, Choe Song-sok, Yi P'il-son, Chong Tae-ch'ul, Cho se-hyong,

Kim Won-ki, Kim Myong-poe, O Hong-sok, Kim Pong-dok, Son Chu-hang, Yi Chin-hyon, Im Chong-ki, Ho Kyong-man, and Yi Yong-hui, Kim Nok-yong and Kim Hyon-su from the Old Unification Party; and Yi Chong-chae, Kim Sang-hyon, Cho Yon-ha, Pak Chong-chin, and Yu Che-yon from the National Assembly. However Kim abandoned the hope of political revival through the New Democratic Party.

Instead Kim had a three-way stable of support power, and while pursuing the direct conversation method with the people, he faced May 17th.

Kim established the following; "the Korean Political and Cultural Research Center" which was aimed at young people, which was supported by Kim Ch'ang-hwan and Pak Chong-hun under the coordination of Kim Sang-hyon, the "Nam-hwa Research Center" of Cho Yon-ha who associated with elderly professional politicians; "Democratic Devoted Confederate Union" [DDCU] of Kim Chong-won, Pak Chong-t'ae, Kim Yun-sik, Min Ch'un-ho, Yi Sang-ton, Yang Hyong-sik, Kim Sang-hyon, and Chu Hun-che, which was the center of Kim's organization among the 13 PF's. And especially the DDCU set about work in local organizing in each field of organizations. The involved members are the lawyers of Pusan, Kim Kwang-song, Lee Hung-nok, and Im Ki-ran. Lawyers of Kwang-ju, Ki-hong and Hong Nam-sun; Kim Ch'ung-sop of Taegu; Yu Ch'ong and Minister Yang Hui-nam of Chonju; Yi T'ae-yong of the Women's Organization, etc. Other than the above, Kim is closely working with Mun Ik-hwan, Ko Un, Yi Mun-yong, So Nam-tong, Han Wan-sang, Yi U-chong, Han Sung-hon, and Pak Se-kyong.

After the launching of the Fifth Republic, there has been a drastic change in Kim's support power according to the change in political regulations and circumstances. Among the supporters, some joined the Majority Party, some are influenced by the idealism of the Majority Party, some became politically inactive, some changed their political position or the direction changed within the Opposition Party, and some are deceased.

Those who maintained contact during Kim's servitude after May 17th are Kim Nok-yong, Pak Yong-nok, Min Ch'un-ho, Kim Sang-hyon, Pak Chong-chin, Kim Yun-sik, Pak Chong-t'ae, Yang Chong-sik, Ch'oe Yong-mo, Kim Chong-wan, and Pak Song-ch'ul (deceased), etc. Among them, those who participated when Kim Yong-sam formed the DPC in 1984 are Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Kim Sang-hyon, Pak Chong-chin, Kim Yun-sik, and Pak Song-ch'ul; and the rest decided not to participate with the actual politics. The latter group modified the last year's Previous Democratic Devotion Research Committee and changed its name to "Constitution Research Committee" and have several local committees.

After October 26th Kim operated the private secretariat led by Min Ch'un-ho and the strategy research institute led by Yi Mun-yong and Han Wan-sang. Those who supported Kim since his representative period of the secretariat disposition department are the closest among his friends.

In addition to the above supporters, Kim's friends or supporters from the present New Democratic Party are Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Pak Chong-chin, Yu Chae-yon, Ho Kyong-man, Chin Pom-chol, Cho Sun-hyong, Pak Wang-sik, Song Ch'on-yong, Sin Ki-ha, Kang Sam-chae, Yim Ch'un-won, Han Sok-pong, Kim Yong-u, Choe Hun, Yi Yong-kwon, Song Wan-yong, Yi T'aek-ton, Kim Han-su, Kim Hyon-su, and Yi Ch'ol.

However the future direction of Kim's support relies on his political decisions following the current political developments. Therefore Kim's political course will slowly show its configuration taking into consideration the results of discussions with Kim Yong-sam, the reinstatement and direction of the unification of the opposition power, the relationship between the Opposition Party and the external power, and the relationship between the Major Party and the Opposition Party in the beginning of the 12th National Assembly.

12709

CS0: 4107/133

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION INTERPELLATION CONTINUES

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] [Assemblyman Kim Su-han, New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP)] With humility, the government must respect the will of the people reflected in the 12th general election. I believe that the outcome of the recent election signifies the people's stern chastisement and warning to the present government's basic immorality, its lack of introspection and its chronic attitude of misleading the people. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister? I consider the fact that the government neither reviews its conduct nor feels the sense of responsibility at all is a new provocation for the people and the befooling of the people. What is your responsibility and view, Mr Prime Minister?

Our Party had filed a complaint against the Minister of Home Affairs for his improperly violating the election law, but the prosecution has disposed of the case willfully. This is a clear case of a protective action.

Since the present constitution, which was enacted under extraordinary circumstances, is not a document borne of the consensus of the people in a true sense, we cannot recognize its procedural legitimacy and political morality. People consider the presidential election under this constitution an internal ritual like a family inheritance within the ruling party, and not a peaceful transfer of power.

What deters the government from launching a truth-seeking investigation of the Kwangju incident? What is there to be afraid of? Don't you think that the only way to root out the rampant rumors is for the National Assembly to undertake an impartial investigation and to settle the case properly?

Do you consider the news reports during the election campaign period fair, Mr Minister of Culture and Information? What is your view of the contents of our party's legal complaint?

I believe that the Basic Law of Speech, which institutionalized the oppression and the improper interference by the government, must be abolished. People distrust and doubt all the government announcements because they force falsehood and bluff upon the people through the news media.

The primary responsibility for bringing political activities from outside the political arena to the inside lies with the sincere desire and attitude of the government and the ruling party. If the ruling party continues to engage in politics only within its own system, politics outside the arena is bound to thrive.

The reason why the pardon and the restoration of rights of Kim Tae-chung have not been realized is because the government is afraid of the consolidation of the opposition forces within the political framework. The government must pardon and restore rights of the leaders of the democratic movement, and free all those imprisoned prisoners of conscience who carried out the declaration of conscience by action.

[Assemblyman, Yi Bong-mo, Korea National Party (KNP)] The 12th general election was an unlawful, improper, and violent election. Does Prime Minister No Shin-yong, who directed the election as a core leader consider that he could assume the premiership with clear conscience? Do the Minister of Home Affairs, who, as chairman of the policy committee of the ruling party, misled the people during the election, and the Minister of Culture and Information, who was in charge of propaganda for the ruling party as head of public broadcasting, think that it is alright to corrupt the election?

What is the amount of election campaign expenditures which was spent unlawfully by the government and the ruling party? I believe that the only way to wash off the tarnished name of an election by governmental authorities and to let democracy take root in the land is to dig up the illegal election campaign activities engaged in by the public officials of the central government and the frontline officials of the local government, and to impose a stiff penalty. On this question, the Minister of Home Affairs must clarify his belief and policy. Is the government willing to reform the undemocratic present election law, which allows the ruling party to occupy 148 seats of the National Assembly--53 percent of the total number of seats--with the voter support of only 35.2 percent in the recent general election, whereas the opposition parties and the independents, which occupy only 128 seats--47 percent of the total number of seats--inspite of its voter support of 65 percent?

The government must make public the truth about the Kwangju incident and compensate the victims completely. It must also end the practice of politics within the confines of its own system, rewrite the National Assembly law to restore the authority of the National Assembly, and revive its power to inspect the national administration. Further, the political innovation law must be abolished and the numerous political offenders must be freed. Clarify what steps the government is taking to right the numerous wrongs committed against democracy, and what positive measures is it taking toward the local autonomy system. A democratic government is impossible without freedom of speech.

Is the government prepared to abolish the basic law of speech, which has absolutely no *raison d'être* and is oppressive and intimidating, repeal the measures for the consolidation of the news media, guarantee the freedom of organizing the news media, and revive privately-operated broadcasting? What are your views on the sad state of the society, where decadent, and sports and pleasure-seeking trends are widespread, encouraged by the obscurantist policy of the present regime, Mr Prime Minister? What will you do about it? What is the government's plan for dealing with campus unrest, the biggest present political issue?

Are you, Mr Prime Minister, prepared to present your view on a constitutional amendment to elect the president by direct popular vote, and to propose the president to give up his party membership in order to bring about a peaceful transfer of power?

[Assemblyman, Pae Sung-tong, Democratic Justice Party (DJP)] What is your attitude toward politics, Mr Prime Minister? What do you think politics is? How should it be conducted?

Would you clarify the records for the democratic reforms that we have achieved since the establishment of the Fifth Republic? Would you tell us if the 1981 presidential election was undemocratic? What sort of problem do you anticipate if the 1988 presidential election is conducted under the framework of the present constitution? What is your analysis of the argument that there cannot be a democratic election? Is there any ground for such arguments?

If we are to move toward democratic reforms, the prevention of dictatorship and long term monopoly of power is the way to expedite political development. It appears that the opposition party is of the opinion that everything will be smooth if the problem of a direct popular election of the president is solved, but in reality it is not that simple.

Instead of taking up only the method of electing a president as a question for the democratic reform, we should talk about political development in general.

I urge that both the ruling and opposition parties and the government assure that the 1988 presidential election be conducted under the framework provided by the present constitution.

This is not a time to debate why there should be democratic reforms. Instead, we must be ready to confront a new challenge to the management of affairs of a nation preparing for the 21st century, and at the same time, we must prepare steadily for a political system which will take up the north-south relationship and which might possibly show a sudden turnabout in a positive direction toward national unification.

What sort of political conviction do you, Mr Minister of Home Affairs, have as an official who controls public employees in the area of home

affairs, those local government employees, and the police? How would you proceed to democratize the numerous people's self-governing and self-help organizations under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

In spite of the enactment of laws by the National Assembly, I am wondering if the government is not acting contrary to the spirit of the law in the process of making the enforcement ordinances. The Minister of Justice must look into the matter and take drastic measures if the premodern laws are left untouched for the convenience of the administration and the application of the law.

There is the impression that the cabinet meeting is unable to discuss the issues on state affairs in any depth. If it is not so, I assume that the Minister of Culture and Information is responsible for failing to inform the public.

The Prime Minister must present a little clearer view on political development to the people, and at the same time help dispel the misunderstandings of the political principle on the part of the people.

[Assemblyman Pak Chan-chong, NKDP] The regime of the Fifth Republic, which had maintained power by means of physical power and empty logic, met national protest in the February 12 general elections.

The recent election was a sort of cunningly improper and decadent election.

The government must make public the truth about the all-out mobilization of governmental power and the distribution of money and materials during the election, and also the persons responsible for such activities.

Who was behind the manipulation of the absentee ballots and the one-sided television reports?

The government has destroyed free speech through the basic law of speech, and it tried to subject speech to its power by means of persistent manipulation. Can the government still claim that there is freedom of speech?

I urge the government to guarantee the freedom of speech and to give jobs back to those reporters who were fired. The question of a constitutional amendment, the most important problem pending, is an urgent question which has a direct bearing on national security. Doesn't the government believe the sooner the solution is found the better it will be? I warn the government that great chaos will develop when it suppresses the people's demand for a constitutional amendment with force.

The problems on the campuses cannot be solved basically without first bringing about the democratization of the society. Only a government elected directly by the people will be able to deal with the campus problem. I urge the government to take a decisive step toward democratic

reform. Don't you think that the only smooth way to solve the problems related to the urban poor, such as those evicted from Mok-dong, the exhaustion of the rural areas, pardon, restoration of rights, and the freeing of the offenders of conscience, is to establish a government which is trusted by the people? Present the detailed plans toward becoming a government in which the people have confidence.

The present regime must voluntarily make clear the truth about the Kwangju incident.

The Prime Minister must make clear the specific plan to find out the truth of the Kwangju incident.

The government and the ruling party must keep in mind that the unity of the people has been difficult to achieve because the truth about the Kwangju incident is not known.

The government must cooperate with the setting up of a special investigation committee to find out the truth of the Kwangju incident and with activating the power of investigating the national administration.

The Prime Minister said that not once had power been transferred peacefully; however, ex-President Choe Kyu-ha declared in 1980 that he was stepping down for the sake of a peaceful transfer of power. Would you clarify whether President Choe resigned voluntarily or involuntarily?

[Answer by Prime Minister No Shin-yong] Despite your comment that the 12th general election was an improper election, the government views it the freest and fairest free election ever held under the special instruction of the president.

The government put a great deal of effort to build a free and open election atmosphere. Although there were some problems where there were joint campaign speeches, since the government was determined to guarantee free speech, it did not make an issue of those problems in order to create a basic election atmosphere.

Accordingly, the government restrained itself from exercising its power, and there was not a single case of impropriety in casting or opening the ballots. In view of all this, both foreign and domestic news reports commented that it was a fair and open election, and it can be said that our government officials also displayed their democratic judgment more than any time before and were faithful to the national goal of the Fifth Republic. There were cases of overzealous activities during the campaign, and there were cases of election law violations such as the entertaining of constituents with meals and wine and the offering of money and gifts; nevertheless, everything considered, it can be regarded as a free and open election.

The balance of the term of office of the President of the Fifth Republic is a little less than 3 years. Within this period of less than 3 years, the government feels that it should enhance national prestige by seizing the opportunity to play a good host for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games. We must also play a good host for the annual meeting of the World Bank [IBRD] and the International Monetary Fund [IMF].

But as we will not be able to achieve everything during this period, the government is interested in realizing the peaceful transfer of power which we have not been able to realize so far. The President himself made such a resolve clear at the recent meeting of the leaders of the three political parties.

The people's rebuke was seen not because the president was either directly elected by the people or because he was elected through an indirect election, but because a peaceful transfer of power had not been realized.

The Kwangju incident was a tragic event for our people and such an unfortunate incident should never occur again. By healing such national wounds, curing the division of the people developed as a result of that incident, and uniting them, the government plans to survive in the international competition and to deny North Korea the opportunity to miscalculate the situation in South Korea.

Kim Tae-chung's rights are restricted in accordance with the law, and as to the question of his pardon and restoration of rights, the governing authorities will exercise their power to pardon and restore his rights only when they find conditions for such actions satisfied, taking into account the nature of his crime, the subsequent repentance of his errors, and his attitude.

When it is deemed that the case has reached such a stage, measures will be taken to grant him a pardon and restore his rights. In general terms, people who have firmed up their weltanschauung and views of life on the basis of their political, religious, and ideological convictions can be called offenders of the conscience. We do not have a single such offender of the conscience in our country. The term conscientious offender should not be applied to those who engage in activities to destroy a free democracy and to rock the foundations of our nation or those who are imprisoned through a due process of law as a result of their spying activities by travelling to and from North Korea. These people should be labeled as the detainees.

The government too is aware that the local autonomy system is the foundation for democracy to take root in our country. Therefore, the local autonomy study commission has been created under the Prime Minister, and a study is being undertaken. The people will be informed about the findings of this commission, and if necessary, public hearing sessions will be held.

The government will step-up the tightening of control over the decadent entertainment industry and it will lead the diligence and economy drive. Last year, the government took steps to restore the student status to 1,320 students who had been expelled from school. This measure was taken not because they were right but because of the generosity on the part of the government to give these young men another opportunity. In accordance with this spirit, those fired professors were given back their jobs and campus surveillance has been abandoned.

[Answer by Chung Sok-mo, Minister of Home Affairs] Since the election is the most basic element of a democratic government, where the people exercise the sovereign power directly, every step should be taken fairly and openly, and to this end, governmental or public officials should not meddle in the election process. This is my belief.

In accordance with the firm policy for a fair and open election, the government instructed public officials to maintain strict neutrality, and endeavored to make sure that the instructions were followed.

Especially, the government provided legal instruction to the officials in charge of the election administration to enable them to compile and control voters' lists accurately and to handle the process of voting and opening the ballots fairly and correctly. Further, the officials were under instruction to faithfully execute their duties under the guidance and supervision of the election administration commission.

But if in case any official should be found to have violated the law by tampering with the election process, he or she will be sternly dealt with.

[Answer by Kim Sok-hui, Minister of Justice] The Seoul District Procurator's Office's thorough investigation, undertaken in accordance with the basic investigation guidelines for the violators of the election law, found that the ex-Minister of Home Affairs never ordered illegally to place Pak Chong-yul under house arrest last February, and further, that no sufficient evidence that the police forcibly restricted Pak's movement only to his home was found.

Also, there was nothing to indicate that the former head of the Korean Broadcasting Station (KBS) edited the news or allocated air time in such a way as to help or harm a particular candidate, nor was there anything to indicate that he was engaged in an election campaign in behalf of a particular party or a candidate.

The chairman of the Central Election Administration Commission also never issued instructions to that effect, and the campaign wallposters and public announcements were all printed and posted in the way the candidates concerned wished. The complaint therefore was dropped.

Also, the facts do not support the rumor that this past 8th, near the expiration of the term allowed for appeal, the government preempted the suitors by depriving them the opportunity to bring an appeal or reappeal by dropping the cases.

The suits against the ex-Minister of Home Affairs, the chairman of the Central Election Administration Commission, and the head of the KBS were dropped on the 30th of last month and on the 1st of this month respectively. If they had any intention to appeal or reappeal, they had plenty of time to do that.

Lately, as a result of the dissemination of left-leaning ideology and propaganda, instigation of a violent revolution, and false facts by some publications, our national security, social peace, and fine customs have been seriously threatened.

There is nothing wrong with the police's confiscating publications of such a nature to determine if they committed a crime by violating such law as the national security law, and it does not present any legal problem.

The only problem in that was that at the outset of the crackdown, the police went ahead and confiscated the publications without securing a confiscation and search warrant. The problem began when the suspected publications were confiscated without securing the consent of those confiscatees.

It is very regrettable that the officials in charge committed a procedural violation; however, I believe that this problem was created while the police were carrying out their duty faithfully with a sense of mission in the belief that those publications in question would endanger the foundation of our nation and be harmful to the youth if they were left uncontrolled.

[Answer by Yi Won-hong, Minister of Culture and Information] During the general election, the KBS as a public broadcasting station paid attention and endeavored to provide balanced reports.

It is possible that there are many differing views on the television or radio reports which are aired within a limited time, and especially, it is quite understandable that the people involved have shown their unhappiness; however, they were never in any way one-sided reports.

As our experience in broadcasting the election is short, it is true that we have much to improve institutionally.

I take your demand to resign voluntarily as useful advice to me in making my position clear about my responsibility and move in the future.

In the current basic law of speech, there are no such provisions concerning the suppression or control of speech. Since a portion of the basic law of speech was amended at the 23rd regular session of the National Assembly, there is no reason to do away with it.

I will do my best to see to it that nothing will interfere with the process of enforcement.

In my judgment, the office of Information Control is a mutually beneficial organ since it functions as a window of dialogue between the government and the news media for the dissemination of government policies among the people.

Since broadcasting has made giant strides since the measure concerning the public operation of the broadcasting industry, which went into effect in 1980, there is no reason to return to privately operated broadcasting. Through the consolidation of the news media, a milieu that the public interest aspect of the broadcasting industry can be promoted and that free speech can be developed has been created.

12474

CSO: 4107/177

ASSEMBLY AGENDA OF MAJOR PARTIES EXAMINED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 15 May 85 p 3

[Article by Hwang Pyong-son]

[Text] With the agenda of the 12th National Assembly and the desirable image of the National Assembly in place, if we distinguish between the ruling and opposition party legislators and their personal opinions and then look over the situation, it will definitely look different than it appears now.

In actual politics, very moderate and mature democratic ideas, different from what is expressed publicly or collectively, are held individually.

Questioned on issues of principle, for example if you ask about the way to resolve various levels of pressing issues or about the fundamental principles for the operation of the 12th National Assembly, Democratic Justice Party [DJP] legislators, and of course most of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] legislators as well, will express the view that "they should be solved through dialogue in a reasonable fashion."

Not only is the idea that "all matters should be resolved reasonably in accordance with the facts of the situation" (Speaker Yi Chae-hyun) and that "all disputes should be kept within the National Assembly Building and resolved as smoothly as flowing water" (DJP Chairman No Tae-u) a fundamental principle expressed by every DJP legislator, but most opposition legislators, not only men of influence but also the newly elected, say without hesitation that "we must achieve a politics of dialogue unlike the extreme situation in the past where the ruling and opposition fought each other forcefully and we must realize participation in the governing of the nation for the sake of the nation more than for individual gain" (NKDP Vice-president Yi Ki-taek) and that "each party must struggle to win the trust of the people through policy debates" (Korea National Party Chairman Yi Man-byon).

Not only do they show this agreement on fundamental principles and procedures, ruling party and opposition legislators openly admit also that they see eye to eye on which issues should be resolved by the 12th National Assembly, though there are differences over priority and ranking.

The DJP agenda for the 12th National Assembly, in the words of Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan, is to provide support for firmly establishing the peaceful transfer of political power and the local autonomy system, to solve problems of public welfare such as economic problems in exports and in farming and fishing villages, to create a non-partisan cooperative atmosphere between the ruling and the opposition parties regarding the North-South dialogue and issues of national security, and to actively address and eliminate social enmity and contradictions such as those between labor and management and in academic institutions.

Chang Song-man, the chairman of the DJP policy committee, said, "Say what you will, with issues of public welfare on the agenda already agreed upon, in order to dispell the distrust of the citizenry regarding such economic problems as the problems of wages and workers' welfare, the problems of the villages, and a breakthrough in exports, the ruling and opposition parties must find points of agreement amid vigorous policy discussions and present them to the government." However, the views of the DJP legislators can be fundamentally summarized as solving problems of public welfare while sustaining stability in political and security areas and as continuing to pursue the rational reforms in every field which the Fifth Republic has been pursuing up to now.

The agenda presented by the NKDP, interpreting the will of the people in the results of the same February 12th general election, places priority on pressing political issues but it shows agreement with such issues seized upon by the DJP as problems in labor-management relations and in academic institutions and issues of public welfare centered on economic problems such as foreign debt, stagnation of exports, and the economy of farming and fishing villages.

The agenda summarized by NKDP Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong is broadly divided into two categories: all the various issues of public welfare, and such pressing political issues as the revision of the constitution for direct elections, the responsibility of those associated with election corruption, and amnesty, restoration of political rights and release of those imprisoned.

Yi Taek-hui, chairman of the NKDP policy deliberation committee, emphasizes revision of the rules of the National Assembly, repeal of the Basic Press Law, and formation of a special committee on revision of the constitution. Vice-president Yi Ki-taek emphasizes revision of the constitution, implementation of local autonomy, and revision of various laws and regulations in order to guarantee the three rights of workers. Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong, reflecting the views of NKDP legislators, presented a plan for a three-stage long-term strategy in the National Assembly (in the political realm): revising the rules of the National Assembly and the Labor Laws is the first stage, revising laws on political parties and revising each and every election law is the second stage, and revising the constitution to provide for direct elections is the third stage.

Besides two points of disagreement because the DJP will not revise the constitution and has taken the position that the election was not corrupt, apparently there are no differences of opinion over the agenda for the 12th National Assembly. Kim Yong-chae, floor leader for the Korea National Party, also emphasizes "debates over policies for pursuing public welfare and stability."

Besides the major premise of ruling party and opposition party legislators that "all pressing issues" must be settled through "dialogue," in regard to the specific pressing issues over which there is disagreement, such as the revision of the constitution and the question of the corrupt election, No Tae-u (chairman), Yi Han-tong (general secretary), and Kwon Chong-tal (Home Affairs Committee chairman-designate) respond that "the DJP, which is the majority party, the ruling party, will proceed with persuasion through dialogue."

Despite their adding the embellishment of the word "struggle," NKDP legislators as well express the parallel opinion that they "will struggle to the end within the National Assembly for the sake of a breakthrough."

In these individual responses is at work an understanding of what the public thinks, as seen in the results of the recent survey of public opinion by the Korean Gallup Poll Institute in which 73.5 percent of the people said they wanted "a politics of compromise between the opposing parties through dialogue."

If you look from here at what the future holds for the 12th National Assembly, the outline of an answer appears in which the ruling and opposition parties, putting aside differences of opinion over such pressing political issues as the revision of the constitution, engage on the one hand in discussions (dialogues) which confirm and lead along the lines of the thinking of the majority of the public and, with equal gravity, engage in an exchange of views (dialogue) on policies for resolving problems of public welfare.

If asked what they will do when issues can not be resolved through "dialogue," DJP legislators say "we will deal with that situation according to the rules, trying persuasion to the end." (Ponk Tu-wan, chairman-designate of the Foreign Affairs Committee), and NKDP legislators conclude their reply with the line "we will struggle to the end."

In response to the opposition party saying, when the ruling party goes strictly by the rules, that "it looks like tyranny by the majority" and "the struggle" will break out of the "political arena," the DJP, as expected, consistently equivocates, saying "we hope it will not turn out that way."

In the end, the DJP legislators just smile and ask "is not democracy the reaching of a solution through the majority in accordance with reason?" and the NKDP legislators respond by returning to their original uncompromising position, asking "if that is the case, then what use is dialogue?"

We can see a turn toward inflexibility when the results of dialogue among legislators, the intentions behind individual dialogues, and the ideas centered around issues of public welfare are collectivized.

Accordingly, a 12th National Assembly which operates smoothly and displays maturity is an end result which can be achieved when public opinion governs the National Assembly through the democratic standards of "dialogue and reason" and "majority rule", as in the aim clearly suggested by public opinion during the preceding negotiations over the opening of the National Assembly that "the National Assembly should be convened," and when legislators without hesitation take the broader view of the nation as a whole rather than of their individual factions or of the adulation of superficial popularity.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP PREPARES FOR JULY CONVENTION

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] As the special session of the National Assembly comes to an end on the 11th and the party convention scheduled for the end of July at the earliest draws nearer, each faction in the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] is showing signs of moving toward a full-scale plunge into preparations for the party convention, at which party posts will be rotated, for which all this time behind-the-scenes contact between factions along with the preservation of intra-factional discipline have been carefully promoted.

The two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, and Yi Min-u, the president of the NKDP, had their third meeting last month and subsequently met on the 4th at Kim Yong-sam's house in Sangdo-tong. It is known that there was agreement as a general rule that at this party convention Yi Min-u again be the head but some differences of opinion were seen regarding such important issues as revisions of the party constitution, including changes in the distribution of party posts and in the leadership structure.

After the three-way meeting was over, the two Kims reaffirmed the policy up to now of "aiming as much as possible at competitive selection through a vote showdown." In this regard, one informed source explained, "The two Kims share the view that President Yi Min-u should again head the party rather than having a vote showdown."

However, the Tonggyo-tong and Sangdo-tong factions are continuing to experience labor pains in harmonizing differences of opinion, holding opposing views over the number of vice-presidents, the distribution of third-tier party posts, and the nature of the leadership structure.

It is known that the Tonggyo-tong faction has demanded as the price for President Yi Min-u continuing on as president that the position of floor leader be ceded to the Tonggyo-tong faction and that they be guaranteed the party presidency in 2 years.

On this point, it is known that the Sangdo-tong faction is pushing revision of the party constitution with the core of that revision a reduction of the number of vice-presidents from five to two or three and a modification

and strengthening of the current leadership structure, which is a blend of the characteristics of unitary leadership and collective leadership, toward a unitary leadership structure by replacing "concur" with "confer" in the article in the party constitution which reads "in making decisions the president will concur with the vice-presidents."

The two factions hold opposing views even over the timing of the convening of the party convention. The Sangdo-tong faction demands an early convening for late June or early July. Opposing this, the Tonggyo-tong faction, raising the point that the party convention must be convened by August 12, advocates convening in either July or August.

With the party convention ahead, and the conflict of interest between the Tonggyo-tong and Sangdo-tong factions coming to light, the Tonggyo-tong faction held meetings on the 6th at Kim Tae-chung's home and on the 8th at the offices of the College of Democracy, led by Kim Sang-hyun, to pledge solidarity. The Sangdo-tong faction plans to display its solidarity on the 13th through a factional gathering at Mt. Sodae on the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Alpine Society.

Besides this, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, briskly contacting, personally, legislators belonging to the NKDP and going to great efforts to expand their influence, are scheduled to have another three-way meeting to try to negotiate their differences after this opening session of the National Assembly adjourns on the 11th.

Meanwhile, Kim Chae-kwang, who has manifested a desire to challenge party authority, has been briskly engaging in expanding his organization, with the Tonggyo-tong faction and the provincial organizations not affiliated with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy as the object of his efforts. What he will do regarding Kim Tae-chung's preordination of President Yi Min-u's reelection is being observed.

The influential legislators who entered the NKDP from the Democratic Korea Party last April received promises at the time they entered the party about this party convention but they are now beginning to adopt a stance of moving collectively to demand an allocation of party posts suitable to their status. Some committee chairmen who are not legislators are also beginning to show movement toward organizing into a bloc.

9953

CSO: 4107/200

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

12TH ASSEMBLY ACTIVITIES, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yi Kyong-hyong]

[Text] The 125th special session of the National Assembly finished everything on its calendar on the 11th. In this 30-day session of the National Assembly, a lot of attention was focused on the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], newly risen to the position of the main opposition party after the 12th general election, engaging in "hand-to-hand" combat within the Assembly chambers with the ruling party, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], for the first time.

In a word, the ruling and opposition parties appear to have had a battle of investigations. In the case of the opposition party, men who had been under political restrictions suddenly reappeared in force in the political arena and, meeting those who had played leading roles in setting the Fifth Republic afloat, threw jabs at them from all directions. The ruling party as well, seizing upon the "reckless talk and lack of self-control" different from in the 11th National Assembly, danced around briskly while trumpeting the arguments of a ruling party.

Looking at their overall character revealed in this session of the National Assembly, the NKDP, on the one hand, introduced into every issue without exception their obsession with "this must be different than in the 11th National Assembly," and the DJP wielded a strategy of charging them with "aggressive reckless language," even while worrying themselves over "how far can these attacks go before they are stopped?"

Is there not proof that this National Assembly has the personality of a useless chatterbox in the fact that, in comparison with the abundance of tension, verbal assaults and clashing views, in the actual Assembly almost none of the items that should have been dealt with were?

Nevertheless, it cannot be judged a nonproductive National Assembly. The NKDP formally introduced onto the parliamentary stage all points of dispute which had been brought up in the general election. This means that all politics can be brought within the National Assembly chambers. The position of the DJP as well, accepting without extreme confrontation the intemperate speeches and actions of the opposition party, deserves a generous evaluation.

You can count off the major points of dispute in this session of the National Assembly as political offense and defense around the Kwangju incident and the argument over the Sammin Struggle Committee, beginning with the opportunities presented by the American Cultural Center incident and the speeches of the NKDP assemblyman Yi Chol.

For the NKDP, important issues which they never left out of the proceedings of the Standing Committees were their argument for revising the constitution and the question they stuck to incessantly of whether or not the election was corrupt.

The issue of the Sammin Struggle Committee went beyond the confines of the National Assembly and expanded into a confrontation of party ideologies through a war of statements by party spokesmen.

In the DJP's case, theoreticians centered around Assemblyman Kim Yong-chak made a thorough study of the printed material of the Sammin Struggle Committee and Assemblymen such as Hyon Kyong-tae, Yi Chi-ho, Kim Hyong-hyo and Yi Tae-sun took the offensive with a frontal attack on the opposition party.

As for the NKDP, whether because of a lack of theoreticians in this area or because they cannot stand up to an ideological debate, in their response they went no further than "the Sammin Struggle Committee is an imaginary organization which does not exist."

It appeared that the Kwangju incident would take the form of charges and counter-charges, with the NKDP's provocative attack that even tied it to the issue of the legitimacy of the government and the government's claim that its pronouncements were 100 percent factual, but then it expanded as though oil had been poured into the path of a fire when the NKDP assemblyman Mun Chong-su exhumed the statistical annual for Kwangju city in May of 1980 and presented its figure of 2,637 dead.

No matter how you look at it, Assemblyman Mun's exhumation of this data seemed to present the government and the ruling party a chance to speak again of "the true facts of the situation in Kwangju." That is because they took this as an opportunity for clarification through the National Defense Committee.

The NKDP this time suggested an inquiry into the truth about what happened in Kwangju but the impression is that their strategy of pressing hard to push the government and the ruling party into a corner was not well-organized. On the other hand, the DJP from the very beginning turned the passive defensive plan around and appeared to make good use of the surprise attack, saying "you asked for it." Apparently, the NKDP could have checked then the parliamentary procedures for responses but their timing was off.

The Standing Committee did get into an argument over the NKDP's rejoinder questioning whether there was a government report but Minister of Defense Yun Song'min's statement on the Kwangju situation even received an evaluation of believable.

Though loud voices were raised over political issues, this session of the National Assembly will apparently have absolutely no impact on matters of the public welfare such as economic problems. They were unable to begin full-scale deliberations but merely explained proposals for, and heard investigative committee reports on, bills for revisions of the provisions for tax reductions for expediting the reorganization of faltering enterprises, which is urgent pending legislation in the economic field. What is more, the Finance Committee, which is the standing committee controlling fiscal and currency matters, ended up drifting along without even being able to raise inquiries about general policy.

The bill to revise the provisions for tax reduction is a law bolstering those banks which hold unsound loans. The opposition party also recognizes the need to quickly reorganize faltering enterprises but it is their position that the fundamental causes of this problem should be closely examined before proceeding.

The only result at all related to the public welfare was the formation by the ruling and opposition party members of a sub-committee on the stabilization of vegetable prices (Yom Kil-chong, chairman) and an on-the-spot investigation of the situation as the Assembly was adjourning along with the arranging for a counter-proposal for the full National Assembly.

In a word, the operating of standing committees earns a failing grade in the essential dimension of the examination of legislation. That is because the opposition party made a political offensive its target.

A most noticeable phenomenon, when contrasted with the opposition party's reckless wielding of extremist rhetoric, is that the authority of the chairman and the rules for the operation of the Assembly were respected. With only a few exceptions, the skill of the chairmen in managing the committees and getting done what they wanted done was gentler and smoother than had been expected.

It can be said that, among the changes that caught the eye when the 12th National Assembly opened, one was the atmosphere within the Assembly Chambers. Though it is much more animated than the 11th National Assembly was, it gives the impression of being sound. The ruling and opposition parties were agitated almost to the point of colliding but finally it ended without any complaints.

We can see this as due to Speaker Yi Chae-hyong being a master of the skills of chairmanship.

As the DJP chairman No Tae-u pointed out, it can be seen that, although there was a lot of political name-calling in this session of the National Assembly, even if upon reflection it is judged regrettable that nothing was done for public welfare issues, the legislators belong to his party seized the parliamentary initiative through being firmly armed doctrinally. Also, floor leader Yi Chong-chan on the 10th, with a bitter expression for not having even one bill that can be implemented come out of this session, nevertheless said that bringing almost all the voices of the discontented bottom rung of society into the Assembly Chambers and to a certain extent building that key point of a dialogue with the NKDP are accomplishments.

In the NKDP there were many who judged this session a good National Assembly, as far as it went. More than anything else, this is because for a while they were able to bring up for discussion without any trouble issues which had been taboo. In a word, it looked a lot different from what it looked like at the time of the 11th National Assembly.

Nevertheless, in some aspects there was disappointment. Besides shouting, what did they achieve? Even if the "sacred ground" has been narrowed, there is no real benefit. Furthermore, they are beginning to reflect that since they stressed political issues, they did not deal satisfactorily with issues of the public welfare which have piled up.

In as much as this was the opening session of the National Assembly, the NKDP faced a strategy of waging a war of investigations rather than of hastily settling differences. Accordingly, although they went on the attack against the ruling party, focusing on those pending bills which had been brought up in the general election, their policy was to bide their time dealing with them. Finally, the compromises by pigeonholing the issue of revising the constitution to provide for direct presidential elections, by, in the case of the investigation into the truth about the situation in Kwangju, placing before the Steering Committee a resolution for the investigation of government administration and then pigeonholing that, and further by organizing investigative sub-committees on the issue of the revision of the rules of the National Assembly.

Pigeonholing bills without dealing with them was done out of concern for leaving room for political compromise somewhere. Looking at it from this angle, it appears that these issues are likely to appear as major points of contention in the regular session of the National Assembly this fall.

Among the newly-elected legislators, there are some new faces worth keeping an eye on but there are indeed some deserving of being judged of low quality.

It can be said that the new face which has attracted the most attention is Assemblyman Yi Chol [NKDP]. The DJP and the NKDP evaluations of him are the complete opposite of each other and even in the opposition party there are some who view him with concern but he realized his aim of becoming "a live coal" in the future as well by showing vision and thinking totally different from that of established politicians.

Assemblyman Kim Hyong-hyo of the DJP made a good impression with his profound remarks based on logic and discrimination and Assemblyman An Yong-hwa shows ruling party potential though there remains in him a bit that could use refining.

The NKDP assemblyman Chang Ki-uk is counted among the class of famous local products or extraordinary men, with his outstanding looks, his spirit of being a part of everything like licorice root in Chinese medicine, and his temperament like that of an angel sent from heaven above.

There were some among the newly elected who threw around contentious rhetoric reflecting on other's character. "There are people sitting here who should be thrown out of these chambers" (Choe Hun, NKDP, Public Information Committee) and "Fire a gun into my heart" (Yu Song-hwan, NKDP, Home Affairs Committee) are representative examples of this violent rhetoric. With such remarks as "dictatorial mayor" during interpellations by Assemblyman Kim Tuk-su (NKDP) in the National Assembly and Assemblyman Song Chon-yong (NKDP) in the Home Affairs Committee, there were a lot of questions raised about insolence.

Those influential figures in the NKDP who are returnees to these deliberative chambers guided the wild-horse-like newly elected legislators and it is obvious that they turned their extreme nervousness inside out. A case in point is Assemblyman Sin To-hwan of the Public Information Committee who played the role of a central figure and leader and pulled them along the path of rational struggle.

Assemblyman Yi Ki-taek (NKDP) won respect for his dignity and his piercing commanding appearance as an expression of an inner core of great genteelness.

The legislators, as usual, spoke to get into the stenographic record. In particular, the more it had to do with the issues of Kwangju or Kim Tae-chung, the more extreme they were.

It was to be expected that prospects were not good that things could develop beyond the stage of worrying about the National Assembly operating within its chambers according to the ways of parliamentary democracy no matter how rough the NKDP attacks were.

If this session of the National Assembly is seen as the ruling and opposition parties fighting a skirmish with their different ways of seeing things politically, then a great parliamentary battle will unfold at the regular session of the National Assembly in September. Since it appears that in the NKDP party convention expected for the middle of July they will restore their battle lines in one form or another, the sailing will be rough in this year's regular session of the National Assembly.

In conclusion, even though it may be said that this session of the National Assembly produced nothing concrete except for deciding upon a reply regarding the meeting of parliamentarians from the North and the South, it can be given a positive evaluation for dragging almost all of the many political subjects into the parliamentary arena and debating them and for accumulating potential for ways of resolving issues through dialogue.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG TO AWAKE FROM 'DELUSION'

SK190049 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Kim Tae-chung Should Awake From Delusion"]

[Text] Touching upon the issue of Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and restoration of his civil rights during a meeting with reporters on 16 July, a day before Constitution Day, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said that "in a word, whether or not an amnesty will be given to him is totally up to Mr Kim himself."

This was the manifestation of the position of the government and the ruling party in response to the New Korea Democratic Party's [NKDP] call for the settlement of the issue of Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and restoration of civil rights by Constitution Day.

The NKDP had delayed the 12th-term National Assembly for 40 days, demanding amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung as well as the release of the detained persons. At that time, the government and ruling party expressed their position that Kim Tae-chung's showing of repentance is a precondition.

The issue of Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and restoration of civil rights is not merely an issue of civil rights restoration to a particular person. How Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and restoration of civil rights are realized is an important issue related to the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic.

Kim Tae-chung has never admitted his past misdeeds, which caused extreme social unrest in the 1980's. He rather is attempting to justify his acts, noting that "those days were the era of democratic competition." Such an act and remarks by Kim Tae-chung mean comprehensive denial of the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic.

Man makes mistakes. He who frankly admits his mistake when he has made it and prepares for the future on the basis of his repentance can be called a courageous man. Kim Tae-chung appears to hold that he is a man who can make no mistakes.

It has been learned that even the intellectuals in the opposition circles severely criticized the acts of the so-called two Kims in the 1980's. They said that the two Kims acted irresponsibly, being obsessed by the ambition for power. To this, Kim Yong-sam expressed a few times his position of admitting his misdeeds, while Kim Tae-chung refused.

The fact that he has fallen into a great delusion is clearly shown in his recent "theory of dividing roles." The theory of dividing roles exposed his ambition to become president, foreseeing an immediate opportunity to seize power. However, he hastily withdrew it when he encountered surging criticism by public opinion.

DJP chairman No Tae-u reminded the people of his early remarks made at a meeting of the Kwanhun Journalists Club in April that the issue of Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and restoration of civil rights can be solved through three factors--his own efforts, judicial procedures, and the ruler's generosity. Kim Tae-chung should not ignore this warning.

Kim Tae-chung should no longer attempt recklessly to test the will of the government and the ruling party. His reckless act will only bring about the hardening of the political climate. Kim Tae-chung, if he is really a responsible politician, should courageously admit his past misdeeds and find a point to begin again.

CSO: 4107/235

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON SAMMIN GROUP ACTIVITIES

Legal Sammin Investigation

SK192355 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Interim Report on the Sammin Struggle Committee: Development of the Investigation and Rulings on the Case by the Judicial Branch Are Being Watched"]

[Text] The Public Security Division of the Prosecutor General's Office announced an interim report on the investigation into the Struggle Committee to Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee]. The interim report itself signifies that the investigation has not yet come to a conclusion. On what charges the students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee will be indicted has not yet been made clear, and a judgment on the charges will have to await a final ruling by the courts.

Also, we have not yet been allowed to hear the rebuttals of the students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee. For this reason, we have no option but to proclaim our opinion regarding the investigation on the basis of the Prosecutor General's Office's report and on the premise that the report is true.

According to the report of the Prosecutor's Office, the students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee attempted to embody a people's democratic society in which the workers, peasants, and the urban poor become the masters of society, taking it upon themselves to reunify the nation, win democracy, and liberate the masses. The report also said that they had embraced the theory of revolution based on violence in choosing the methods to launch such a revolution. What is more, the report further stated that these students regard liberal democracy as nothing more than clothing of oppression.

If this is true, it is quite a shock that transcends the dimensions of the investigation or legal jurisdiction. The embodiment of free democracy in name and reality is the goal of our pursuit. Its alternatives are rightwing fascism in the extreme or pursuit of an extreme rightwing revolution. In addition, no assertions or isms to the exclusion of a sound middle class can lead to social reforms based on the premise on genuine freedom and equality.

Of course, we do not believe that reality in our society is not at a stage where it does not need some form of reforms. However, such reforms should be pursued on the basis of democratic principles. Any attempt to launch a revolution by resorting to violence is bound to produce another form of social friction and unrest.

We do not want to believe that the students who have called for democracy have become so contradictory and so antidemocratic, however radical they may have become. According to the report by the Prosecutor's Office, the majority of students are not sympathetic to communism. Frankly speaking, we are relieved by such a fact.

It is not the time to jump to hasty conclusions. The investigation should be conducted more meticulously and clearly. And the application of laws to their cases should be more deliberate.

Few people believe it is possible to contain the growth of so-called rightwing tendencies by a judiciary approach solely governed by hardline ideas alone. The breeding grounds for growth of such tendencies can be kept in check only when social frictions and restrictions are eased and only when social gaps are narrowed. Sympathy toward communism has no breeding ground in a society where freedom and equality prevail. This being the case, the best criminal code policy is the best social policy.

Demanding that the government take an inclusive measures, we once again call on those involved in the investigation to be fair in their jobs. Such fairness can be achieved only when the existing laws are strictly applied to the students and only when their trial is conducted on evidence alone. Also, we cannot but give the judicial branch authorities weighty advice. We expect them to be tried fairly and strictly and a ruling handed down on them to the extent that everyone is convinced. Confidence in the judicial branch can be built only when such expectations are met.

2 Students Detained

SK180843 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 18 July, the Prosecutor's Office, which has conducted a full-scale investigation into the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee] under the National Federation of Students [NFS], decided to expand its investigation of the committee on the assumption that this organization is linked with off-stage movement organizations.

In this connection, on 15 July [date as published] the Prosecutor's Office put into custody Kim Pyong-kon, 32-year-old dismissed senior majoring in economics at Seoul National University [SNU] and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Federation of Youths and Students for Democratization [FYSD], and Ywang In-ha, a 27-year-old graduate of SNU who majored in sociology and who is secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Youths, on charges of violating laws concerning assembly and demonstration. In addition, the Prosecutor's Office put Yi Pom-yong, a 30-year-old dismissed student who was majoring in administration at SNU and director of executive department of the NFS, on the wanted list.

According to the Prosecutor's Office, these three students drafted a joint statement with the NFS and discussed the establishment of a joint committee to take steps against the suppression of the movement to democratize and liberate the masses.

The Prosecutor's Office plans to additionally charge Kim and Hwang, who have already been imprisoned, with violation of the National Security Law as soon as their involvement in aiding and abetting acts of violating laws in league with the core members of the Sammin Struggle Committee are unveiled in detail.

The Prosecutor's Office also instructed the police throughout the country to strengthen the investigation of the 23 students still at large, including Ho In-hoe, a 22-year-old senior majoring in political science and chairman of the student body at the Korean University who is also chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee, by concentrating their investigative efforts on areas where their families live with a goal of unearthing the true nature of the Struggle Committee.

The Prosecutor's Office plans to indict all of the 56 students who are now imprisoned, but believe that they will have to be indicted separately because they were arrested on different days and are from different schools.

The Prosecutor's Office also announced that it has put on the wanted list Chon Tae-ho, vice chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee at SNU who is a senior majoring in social welfare, on charges of involvement in contacts with outside organizations such as the FYSD.

Ending Investigation Urged

SK201110 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 85 p 11

[Text] On the morning of 19 July, seven organizations, including the South Korean Consultative Council of Young Christians, the Youth Federation for Democratization, and the Consultative Association of the Parents of Detained Students, held a meeting on the ninth floor of the Christian Hall at 5-ka, Chongno Street, Seoul, to inaugurate a joint committee for measures against the suppression of campuses and demanded an end to the investigation into the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee].

In a statement, this committee described the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee as an act of alienating students from the people by terming the just demand of students as something which tolerates communism.

Daily on Sammin Group

SK220658 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Campus Should Not Be Turned Into 'A Base to Overthrow the Country'"--What Colleges and Universities Should Carry Out After the Announcement on the Sammin Struggle Committee]

[Text] Public opinion has expressed serious concern over the trend of the development of the dissident student movement into a left-leaning one on some campuses at a time when the policy of autonomy has been forging ahead. Professors shudder to see red flags hung on campus grounds, and most moderate students are sick of repeated radical utterances and stereotyped slogans.

In particular, it has been revealed that radical demonstrations by some students have not been mere movements of idealists or dissidents, but have been turned into a premeditated antinational political struggle after the incident of violence at the American Cultural Center.

Furthermore, since the first semester this year, activities of the students in dissident movement circles have undisguisedly showed the nature of a violent revolutionary strategy pursuing the overthrow of the system as its ultimate goal. Mass organized subversive acts, such as throwing of Molotov cocktails, have been perpetrated frequently since then.

The prosecutor's interim announcement on investigation of the Sammin Struggle Committee showed that the disorder caused by the students, who had advanced only on the road of radical leftism and extreme violence inconceivable to the common sense of the general public, was not accidental.

It has already been known to the world that the ideological struggle goals and the ideological trend of the core members of the Sammin Struggle Committee under the National Student Federation, which led or manipulated, from behind the scenes, the campus violence and disorder, have been turned into radical leftist ideas denying liberal democracy, going beyond the stage of mere antigovernment struggle or overthrowing of the regime. The prosecutor's interim announcement revealing that the impure campus organizations led by these students developed into pro-communist organizations benefiting the enemy made us fully realize that our society, campuses, and even the government were optimistic about the moves of some radical students, viewing them as pure acts.

In view of its seriousness and significance, the prosecutor's announcement will be further supported by more concrete evidence and stern facts. However, even the recent announcement on the Sammin Committee itself gave a great shock to and aroused serious concern among the campuses, parents, and most of the other students. We deem it necessary for the concerned authorities, campuses, and students to examine the past and rethink their own attitude, irrespective of the process of investigation by the prosecutor's office.

We may note that with the exercising of public power, the core force, called the Sammin Struggle Committee, among the elements causing social unrest has now been eliminated formally.

However, this does not necessarily mean that the roots of the dissident students' force have been removed. Thus, it is foreseeable that opposition and slanderous propaganda against the investigation of the Sammin Struggle Committee. We also feel that distorted propaganda misrepresenting the truth by using the nonsensical theory that dissident activities are the very movement for democracy will be propagated in any form in the future.

Most students who are onlookers at the pro-communist dissident movement neither pay attention to such slanderous propaganda nor blindly follow it.

The next issue is how to operate colleges and universities in the future. We think that intervention by public power on campus is not aimed at denying the principle of campus autonomy, and that with elimination of the core source causing the problem, a road can be opened for professors and students to devote themselves to creating, in unity, an autonomous campus culture.

On the other hand, the education authorities should contribute to forming an autonomous campus culture by taking an attitude of actively minimizing bureaucratic intervention in colleges and universities.

We should realize that a considerable portion of the complaints of professors and students are caused by the unjust interference of working-level officials rather than that of the government.

The professors' attitude toward guiding the students is also important. It is true that there are some professors who think they are only responsible for research and teaching, while guidance of students is part of the responsibility of those professors who hold administrative posts. However, we feel that professors unable to hold active dialogue with students also have problems in terms of their ability to do research and to teach. Professors should pay attention to truths contained in students' public opinions evaluating the professors.

We doubt whether professors can be totally excluded from responsibility for the fact that such a procommunist organization as the Sammin Committee could exist, although the number of students increased drastically and there were some radical students with whom holding dialogue was impossible.

It is no exaggeration to say that the way in which the campus atmosphere changes after the Sammin Struggle Committee is removed depends on the degree to which the professors are interested in, and make efforts to guide the student. We sincerely hope that from the new semester, beginning in September, all the people concerned will strive to turn the colleges and universities into autonomous ones both in name and reality, totally free from impure forces attempting to use the campus as a "base for overthrowing the country."

DJP Meeting

SK180531 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] This morning, the DJP held a meeting of party post-holders chaired by Chairman No Tae-u to discuss the prosecution office's disclosure of the result of its investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee and the issue of the special house session.

In today's meeting, the DJP affirmed its party policy to normalize the operation of the National Assembly, which is being abnormally operated at present, as soon as possible and decided to watch the result of a contact between the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition camps, which will be realized in a couple of days.

Today's meeting also decided to form an ad hoc committee to deal with labor and campus issues by holding a Central Executive Committee meeting at the party headquarters tomorrow and to hear about the opinions of the Central Executive Committee members about the ways to normalize the National Assembly.

Government Report Criticized

SK201126 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 85 p 2

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] Meeting on 19 July at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam exchanged views on a wide assortment of issues, including the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] national convention, the current special session of the National Assembly, and issues concerning the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee] and other situations.

Kim Yong-sam said: I wonder why the present government leads the situation in such a precarious way. I do not understand this.

How many people will believe the government's report on the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee? It is quite questionable.

He continued: Fearing that the political situation will become more complicated and could face an important phase in the fall, I have recommended that NKDP members broaden the scope of dialogue and compromise with the ruling party. However, the series of measures recently taken by the government has frustrated me and those in power now seem to be ignorant of how to conduct politics.

In the meantime, the two Kims met secretly at the house of Kim Hong-il, oldest son of Kim Tae-chung, on 17 July. They are reported to have discussed issues concerning the NKDP national convention for 2 hours.

DJP Rejects NKDP Criticism

SK210740 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Jul 85 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] The DJP plans to officially inquire into the criticism of the results of the investigation into the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee] by the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], saying that it is incomprehensible for the party to make such a statement when there is clear evidence. On 20 July, Hyon Hong-chu, chief of the DJP Political Adjustment Office, said that his party will demand an explanation with regard to the 18 July statement made by NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok that the National Security Law was used at random and that those concerned should not be accused but respected and welcomed. He then said he will inquire into the matter officially when the extraordinary National Assembly session is held in August.

Office Chief Hyon said: The DJP strongly refutes this statement and refuses to engage in parliamentary politics with those national assemblymen who entertain such ideas. We will show that the unilateral National Assembly session to be held by the DJP, which will have the sufficient number of seats needed to make legislative decisions, will qualitatively differ from the unilateral National Assembly session being held by the NKDP, which only has seats barely needed to convene the National Assembly session.

CSO: 4107/235

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NUCLEAR REACTOR CONCERNS DESCRIBED

Nuclear Reactor Safety

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 May 85 p 7

[Article by Ch'oe Son-rok]

[Text] Currently within the country reactors No 1 and No 2 at the Kori nuclear power station are generating power commercially, together with reactor No 3 at Wolsong. This coming September, reactor No 5 at Kori begins commercial power generation. The greatest problem in nuclear power plant operation is that of how to maintain safety in nuclear power generation.

Nuclear power generation works in the following manner. When nuclear fission occurs in uranium contained in a nuclear reactor, the heat given off is used to heat water in the reactor to a temperature of 320 degrees Celsius; this heated water boils different water in a steam generator and the resulting steam drives a turbine. A power generator linked to the turbine produces electric power as it turns. Thus a nuclear power plant is divided into a primary system--the reactor and coolant--and a secondary system--a water supplied steam generator. The problem of safety stems from breakdowns in the reactor system.

Most of the radioactive substances created when the nuclear fuel, U-235, undergoes fission within the reactor is trapped within the pellets that surround the reactor, but if this leaks from the reactor containment chamber and reaches the outside, it has serious effects on humans and all living things. Moreover, it is possible to imagine a worst case, in which a nuclear reactor is exploded by a bomb.

In general, various kinds of accidents can occur in a nuclear reactor, for example, the escape of radioactive steam, leakage from the steam storage tank of the containment chamber, the escape of radioactive substances from the coolant water, accidents concerning spent fuel, accidents caused by removal of control rods, and accidents caused by ruptured steam lines. However, the most common and most serious damage-causing incident is a melt-down of the reactor core.

This kind of accident originates because a coolant water pipe ruptures and the coolant water is lost or because the reactor temperature rises and the reactor core itself melts. Moreover, an accident can occur when there is a temperature differential between the heat being produced in the reactor and the heat absorption system.

Nuclear reactors currently in operation within the country include light water reactors (Kori; reactors No 1 and No 2) that use 2 to 3 percent concentrated uranium-235 as fuel, and a heavy water reactor (Wolsong; reactor No 3) which uses 0.7 percent natural uranium as fuel. Light water reactors use water for coolant and as a reaction retardant. The heavy water reactors differ in that they use heavy water for coolant and to slow the reaction.

Several safety accidents have occurred at overseas nuclear plants up to the present time, beginning with the U.S. Brown's Ferry nuclear reactor in 1975 and including the nuclear reactor at Brunsbuettel [phonetic] in West Germany in 1978, and the U.S. Three Mile Island reactor in 1979.

In the Brown's Ferry nuclear reactor accident, a large fire broke out during a sealing test of a cable channel between the reactor containment chamber and an auxiliary building. Fortunately, there were no injuries due to radiation, and the specialists were able to put out the fire by shutting down the reactor manually. In the Brunsbuettel reactor accident, a major steam line rupture due to a mistake by the operating staff and 100 tons of steam were expelled into the containment chamber; however, loss of life and pollution due to radioactivity were avoided.

In particular, the accident that occurred at the nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in the United States on 28 March 1979 is especially well known. The malfunction in that case was not in the reactor, but occurred in the conventional portion of the equipment. When a malfunction occurred in the desalination equipment [t'alyom changch'i] in the water return attached to the generating equipment, the water return pump shut down and the pump providing water to the steam generator stopped operating. At the time of that incident, radioactive recirculating gases and radioactive Iodine-131 were released, but a detailed investigation showed no great injury to human life. This accident occasioned a renewed recognition of the importance of safety and reliability in nuclear generation of power.

Meanwhile, in domestic accidents, there was damage to a reactor coolant pump seal at the No 1 reactor at Kori in 1979, expulsion of some coolant water at the No 1 reactor at Kori in 1984, and an accident at the No 3 reactor at Wolsong in which primary coolant water leaked out, but there were no injuries to speak of.

Dr Yi Sang-hun, director of the safety center of the Korea Energy Research Institute, emphasizes the safety of the reactor itself, which is surrounded by five concentric circles of protection, including nuclear fuel pellets (of dispersal-resistant ceramics), fuel rod insulation material, pressure tubes for the reactor containment vessel, a steel reinforced containment vessel, and construction in a non-residential area in a zone 1,828 meters in diameter. Moreover, the plants incorporate earthquake-resistant design and accident prevention measures premised on worst-case scenarios.

Reactor-related Equipment Imported

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 28 May 85 p 8

[Text] It has become known that an integrated system of equipment for the installation of nuclear reactors that saves time and expense in the installation of nuclear reactors and provides safety in installation will very soon be brought into the country and made use of in the construction of nuclear power generating stations.

According to industry sources on 27 May, Yongjin Enterprises Ltd is bringing in this equipment, known as the MST [expansion unknown], from the Bild Co in West Germany and plans to make it available for use in nuclear power plant construction.

Using the MST, nuclear reactor installation time that used to take from 30 to 36 hours using the old unitary system will be reduced to 2 to 3 hours; moreover, manpower for the work will also be greatly reduced. The new system will also provide safety in installation work and complete reactor operation.

The MST is made up of support wheels, pressure cylinders and pistons, back pressure pistons, stud expansion indicator, and a minute drive motor.

Meanwhile, Yongjin Enterprises seeks not only to use the MST in domestic nuclear power plant construction, but to make inroads into nuclear power plant construction in Southeast Asia as well.

12837
CSO: 4107/193

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR SUPPORT, PLANS REPORTED

Government to Study Support

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 6, Jun 85 p 30

[Text] Because semiconductor technology development requires vast, high-risk investment, the government is making plans to acquire a nationwide research and development system in which government, industry, and academia will jointly participate in development of large scale, core technology. Technology that is developed through this system is to be made available for the common use of the semiconductor industry.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] has made the judgment that it will be difficult for Korea to become competitive as an advanced industrial nation without having technology in the semiconductor field, and that the country cannot prepare an independent foundation for information equipment, communications equipment, and important defense equipment which are directly related to the coming information society and to national security, on the basis of a dependency on overseas countries. Even though this field may be experiencing difficulty at the present time, the MCI is preparing an integrated aid proposal, establishing a plan to continue to develop semiconductors as a national strategic industry through a nationwide development system and financial assistance.

It has become known that the MCI is studying proposals that would have the government provide aid funds for investment in R&D teams and their joint research facilities, or make ready a semiconductor growth fund on a scale of from 30 to 40 billion won, to be jointly funded by industry and the government.

Moreover, the government has decided to prepare a proposal to expand tax benefits for investment in facilities and R&D funds, and is studying whether to introduce a tax deduction system that would exclude most investment expenses from corporate taxes, or whether to allow an additional depreciation of 100 percent over the general depreciation allowance.

Samsung Semiconductor Plans Diversification

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 6, Jun 85 p 47

[Text] Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co is reducing its production of the 64K DRAM [dynamic random access memory], for which market conditions have been poor lately, and has begun to use the 64K DRAM production lines to diversify company products, for example producing the 16K EEPROM, [erasable and electronically programmable read-only memory], the 16K SRAM [static random-access memory] and the 256K ROM.

Samsung Semiconductor, diversifying its products to overcome the worsening of market conditions for the 64K DRAM, has begun using the 64K DRAM production lines to produce and distribute these three types of semiconductor products developed last year, together with the 64K DRAM.

The 16K EEPROM that Samsung Semiconductor is mass producing on these production lines has a current world unit price of \$5.50; its distinctive feature is that it allows minor modification of stored data and retains stored information even when the current goes off. It is a semiconductor product that is widely used, for example in the aerospace field, in industrial instruments, in robotics, in automated inspection and verification devices with computerized measuring instruments, and in peripheral sales equipment used in department stores.

Moreover, the 16K SRAM integrates 64,000 transistors and 32,000 resistors in a single contact. Its special characteristic is that it uses extremely little electric current, and will retain information in its memory for a certain time even without replenishment of electric current. It is used in computers and has reached a current world price of \$2.22.

Apart from these, the 256K ROM has reached a world price of \$4.70; it is able to store 32,000 written characters and is characterized by low use of electric current.

12837

CSO: 4107/211

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LINKAGE OF CHINA, NORTH-SOUTH KOREA, JAPAN COMMENTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] At a June 12 press conference, Japanese Premier Nakasone stated, "Japan will not independently decide diplomatic policy with North Korea but will discuss and review with South Korea." The above statement may have flexible interpretation. It may sound as if change in Japanese diplomatic policy with North Korea is impossible without the consent of South Korea. However, judging from the position of the Japanese government, its intricate meaning is that Japan will change its policy according to the political change of Korean Peninsula.

As if to support the above assumption, Premier Nakasone added, "Japan is carefully observing the state of present talks between North and South Korea and developments between South Korea and China. The diplomatic policy will be decided based on their results." This is no different from revealing its intention of planning favorable international relationships with North Korea without hurting the existing relationship with South Korea, taking advantage of the situation of the talks between South Korea and China.

Japanese policy towards North Korea is becoming more favorable this year.

Japan has been showing a sensitive response to the political changes which started at the end of 1983 in the Korean Peninsula. Japan showed cautious movement in response to the diplomatic visits such as President Reagan's visit to Korea and China, Hu Yaobang's visit to North Korea, to the improvement of relationship between Korea and China, and to the atmosphere surrounding the talks between South and North Korea.

As one of the strong countries neighboring the Korean Peninsula, Japan's oversensitive reaction can be expected; however, it is based on a desire to avoid a second "Nixon Shock" in the international relations surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

The above diplomatic policy is being promulgated under the name of "people-to-people diplomacy." Examples are Socialist Party Chairman Ishibashi's visit to North Korea, the revocation of sanctions concerning North Korea, the people-to-people fishing agreement between North Korea

and Japan, and North Korean NODONG SINMUN chief editor Kim Ki-nam's visit to Japan. The present visit of Kim Suk-jong, president of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Association, to Japan also evidences political policy.

Kim Ki-nam engaged in political activity by criticizing the Seoul Olympics. Specifically, Kim Suk-jong's activities denied the creditability of the Premier Nakasone's statement, "The relationship between Japan and North Korea is limited to the people-to-people level."

Kim Suk-jong's political activity has been so overt and extensive that it has been called "Tokyo diplomacy" by a Japanese paper. He not only met the previous Premier Miki, but also visited party chairmen at their offices and met the representatives of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Promotion Federation, who invited him, to their number one assembly chamber, the First Assembly Hall. He had a discussion with Watanabe of the Independent Democratic Party at his hotel, following their first meeting at the Assembly chamber. He asked Watanabe to send the Independent Republic Party representatives to North Korea and received the reply, "We will consider when the right time comes."

Further, a meeting with a senior governmental officer, Shito, the deputy chief of the Fisheries office, not only proves Kim's political activity, but also symbolizes the change of attitude in the Japanese government. At the meeting, Shito expressed appreciation to North Korea for the favorable people-to-people Fishery agreement. Kim requested the export permit for second-hand ships.

It is true that the Japanese government is cautious not to irritate South Korea; however, it used to be unthinkable to let a North Korean representative enter the political center stage of Parliament and executive office buildings, to converse with party representatives, and to visit senior government officers. The change speaks for itself.

It is presently known that Kim and Japanese representatives discussed the possibility of establishing an international trade center and the visit of Independent Democratic Party representatives to North Korea. At the press conference on the 12th, Kim hinted at the atmosphere of progressing talks by stating that negotiations and the guarantees between the two governments are necessary for the establishment of an international trade center and the exchanges.

It is the experts' opinion that the rate of change will speed up in the future. Japanese media have focused on the fact that it is natural for Japanese diplomatic policy towards North Korea to change in a time of the improved relationships between the USA and North Korea, Korea and China, and North and South Korea. This is enthusiastically endorsed in the North Korean press, as if supporting their views. The news that the USA and North Korea are secretly meeting at Jilin Yuanmen, China, often makes its appearance. Japan broadcasts, through Chinese diplomatic

news in Tokyo, that the United States has established a communications center in Yuanmen, which is a border city between China and North Korea and appointed the George Washington University professor Chang-Hwan Kim as a director. The purpose of such a broadcast implies that Japan cannot afford to stand by and watch the changing environment as the U.S.'s secret meeting with North Korea, the progress of exchange between South Korea and China, and the talks between North and South Korea.

The problem is the possibility of Japan disturbing the balance of power by hastily taking action to improve its diplomatic relations with North Korea as a result of a feeling of insecurity. It cannot be ignored that the rapidly developing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea could possibly overtake the speed of developing relations between South Korea and China.

12709

CSO: 4107/204

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Newspaper Articles Published, Speeches Given, Motion Picture Weeks Carried Out, and Korean Book and Photograph Displays Held in Many Countries on the Occasion of the Dear Leader's Birthday"]

[Text] On the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the 4 February edition of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Masa' printed an article praising the dear leader's greatness.

The newspaper also carried a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The newspaper noted the following.

The problem of succeeding to the revolutionary cause of the leader is a major problem linked with the destiny of the revolution.

The revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader is a long-term cause that does not end with one generation but rather must be continued and completed.

In addition, the cause is a difficult one that is accompanied by a sharp class struggle against internal and external class enemies and all old things.

"Following the single desire of the whole party and the whole people, Korea is upholding Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Central Committee Secretary, as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

"Thus Korea has splendidly resolved the problem of succession to the revolutionary cause.

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a superior leader who is wisely leading revolution and construction."

"He has the outstanding character, leadership, and noble virtue required for the superior leader who succeeds to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a model of the revolutionary most loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

His loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is at the loftiest level which no one else can attain.

He devotes everything for the completion of the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

His ideology and theory embrace all fields with profound and original content.

He sets forth correct guidelines and struggle slogans at every stage of the revolution and wisely organizes and mobilizes the masses of the people for the fulfillment of those guidelines and slogans.

He carries out all works boldly and on a grand scale.

Once he has decided on something, he pushes strongly to the end with an unwavering struggle spirit and a revolutionary developmental power.

"The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodies the noble traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest level, has endless humility and simplicity, fervent love for the people, and revolutionary righteousness; he is the true leader of the people who devotes everything for the freedom and happiness of the people."

In honor of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's birthday, a commemorative lecture session and a motion picture appreciation meeting were held on 30 January at (Ssent'inori) district recreation center in the capital of Zimbabwe's Central Mashonaland State.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were displayed at the front of the lecture session hall.

Photographs showing the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were displayed in the lecture session hall.

Over 600 persons from various strata, including the chairman of the Central Mashonaland committee of the Zimbabwe Africa National Alliance, the governor of Central Mashonaland, the chairman of the [Ssent'inori] district board of directors, and school principals.

After a lecture entitled "The Shining Succession to the Korean Revolutionary Cause," our country's motion pictures, including the "Tower of Chuche Thought," were shown.

The participants all praised as one the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chairman of the [Ssent'inori] district board of directors stated as follows.

"The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have indeed made immortal achievements.

"The particularly important thing is the unifying and solidifying of the whole people based on one ideology, the chuche ideology.

"Korea, which had been totally destroyed and reduced to a pile of ashes by war, has been splendidly rebuilt.

"The respected and believed leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are great persons who help and encourage the people of Zimbabwe as though they were true brothers.

"We hope that the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will have long and healthy lives."

Also, a Korean motion picture week was held at Zimbabwe's [Mininssin] theatre from 24 January to 31 January.

An exhibit of our country's books and photographs and a motion picture week were carried out in Syria on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Opening ceremonies took place on 2 February at the Suwayda' Arab cultural hall.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad were hung in the cultural hall.

Also, our country's and Syria's flags were displayed there.

Also displayed were such slogans as "Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people," "Long live the friendship and solidarity achieved between the peoples of Korea and Syria by the great leader President Kim Il-song and President Hafiz al-Asad," and "Long live the immortal chuche ideology."

The book and photograph exhibition hall displayed a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work; pictures of the great leader's visit to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe were also displayed along with pictures of the dear leader comrade's revolutionary activities.

Also displayed were the historical documents of the dear leader comrade along with books from our country and pictures showing the successes achieved by our people in revolution and construction.

The opening ceremonies were attended by several hundred persons from various social strata, including the provincial governor, the provincial police chief, provincial executive committee members, and responsible functionaries from social organizations.

Our country's ambassador and embassy staff stationed in that country were also invited to the opening ceremonies.

The provincial governor cut the opening ribbon.

The provincial governor viewed the photographs and books displayed at the exhibition hall and said:

"Today I have come to know even better how truly great is the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

"Korea's experience in socialist construction is very splendid."

"We cannot but express our admiration."

"The Korean people have indeed achieved much under the wise leadership of the dear leader comrade, his honor Kim Chong-il."

"Korea is leading the world in all the fields of culture, art, and physical education."

After viewing the exhibition, the participants saw a documentary film from our country.

9137

CSO: 4110/107

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY LAW-ABIDING CITIZENSHIP STRESSED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: Let Us Further Intensify the Work of Creating Models for Establishing the Revolutionary Law-Abiding Ethic]

[Text] All the workers of the whole country, upholding with their hearts the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee's slogan on the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the Fatherland and the founding of the party, are now overflowing with high national pride and revolutionary zeal and are pushing on vigorously with revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, secretary and member of the standing committee of the party Central Committee's Political Bureau, has noted as follows:

"Strengthening socialist legal life and thoroughly establishing the legal order stands forth today as a very important problem in defending and developing the spoils of revolution which we have wrested with our blood and in successfully advancing the chuche revolutionary cause, the cause of socialism and communism." ("On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life," pamphlet, p 8)

One of the important tasks standing before our government organs of each level in bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction, developing our country's most superior socialist system, and making our system's strength shine during this momentous year is the thorough establishment of the revolutionary law-abiding ethic.

The party central committee slogan says:

"Raise the law-abiding awareness of all members of society so that they will consciously adhere to the state's legal order and norms."

We must thoroughly establish the revolutionary law-abiding ethic and enhance the organization and mobilization function of socialist law in economic and cultural construction in order to make this year, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the most significant year in the history of our party and revolution and to fulfill more successfully the party's militant call to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

Thoroughly establishing the revolutionary law-abiding ethic is also a requirement of the tense situation that has been created in our country today.

The American imperialists and their South Korean puppet clique are ceaselessly carrying out their aggressive machinations against us.

In spite of the protests and denunciations of our people and the peace loving peoples of the world, the enemy is now once again carrying out large scale joint maneuvers in South Korea.

This situation requires us to establish thoroughly the law-abiding ethic and strengthen revolutionary discipline to defend more stoutly our country's socialist system which we struggled to build and develop during earlier periods.

Whether it is in strongly advancing socialist construction or in light of the created situation, thoroughly establishing the revolutionary law-abiding ethic stands before us as a truly important problem.

We must actively contribute to ensuring successfully our revolutionary struggle and construction work and to making this significant year shine with new victories.

Substantially fulfilling the party's intention for establishing models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is an important guarantee for bringing about a new transformation in strengthening the state's legal order.

The work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is a fruitful work for realizing the party's intention of strengthening socialist legal life to fit the requirements of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology so as to establish the revolutionary order and discipline more solidly in every sector and every unit, ceaselessly develop our state and social system, and further the completion of the chuche cause.

The work of creating models for the establishment of the revolutionary law-abiding ethic is showing great vitality in practical activities.

In the process of carrying out the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic, functionaries and workers become more stoutly armed with our party's chuche legal ideology and theory so that the ethic of working and living according to the requirements of legal norms and regulations is rising high among them.

Planning discipline has been strengthened in all sectors of the people's economy so that new successes are being achieved in production and construction.

Also, the organization and guiding functions of the people's political organs regarding socialist legal life are being greatly enhanced.

Life shows clearly that the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is a powerful motive force for transforming the struggle to strengthen the state's legal order into the struggle of the people themselves,

for making a habit, a part of life, the obeying and carrying out of legal norms and regulations, and for furthering socialist construction and enhancing the sovereign functions of the people's government.

Based on the successes already achieved, organs of all levels of the peoples government must ceaselessly intensify the work of creating models in the establishment of the law-abiding ethic and bring about even greater successes in strengthening the state's legal order.

First of all, they must place primary emphasis on thoroughly fulfilling the original legal thought and theories compiled in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life" in intensifying the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic.

The important goal of the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic lies in realizing the thought, theory, and tasks set forth in the document.

The organs of each level of the people's government must stoutly arm their functionaries and workers with the profound thought and theory set forth in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's "On Strengthening Socialist Legal Life" and must plan political organization work for fulfilling the tasks set out in the document to make everyone work with discipline and control according to the legal order and to establish thoroughly the revolutionary system and order in all sectors of state and social life.

One problem standing forth importantly in intensifying the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is carrying out the work with the correct methodology and technique.

The work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is of massive scope and content and the goals it must achieve are very high.

Thus this work must be carried out with the right methodology and technique in order to achieve the anticipated result.

Based on a concrete analysis of the process of carrying out the work to create models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic during the last period, government organs on all levels must correctly take measures to expand their successes and experience and eliminate deficiencies.

Practical experiences shows that it is important to establish concrete goals and to organize and carry out work.

The central content and task of the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is to arm ourselves with the chuche legal thought and theory of our party, to make a habit, to make a part of life, of obeying and executing legal norms and regulations, to eliminate illegal phenomena, and to observe planning discipline.

Government organs on all levels must establish goals for carrying out this task according to the party's policy requirements and the situation in all sectors and all units, and they must organize and guide substantially so that the goals are achieved without fail.

Thus all sectors and all units must have concrete goals and must be made to expand their successes through the process of carrying out their goals effectively, one by one.

Practical experience shows that making model law-abiding units and increasing their ranks is an important way to carry out substantially the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic.

Government organs on all levels must correctly select their targets and intentionally assist them to become model law-abiding units, and the government organs must unceasingly increase the numbers of model law-abiding units through the method of timely generalizing the successes and experiences of their selected targets.

Thus they must achieve the even greater success of making all units into model law-abiding units, of making all cities and counties (districts) into cities and counties (districts) that are models of observing the state's legal order.

One problem that stands forth urgently in intensifying the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is seeing that the successes of this work are achieved in fulfilling the party's economic policy.

In this slogan, the party Central Committee called for shiningly fulfilling the 1985 people's economic plan and showing the might of chuche Korea before the whole world one more time.

All the sectors of the people's economy must manage the economy and carry out production and construction according to the requirements of legal norms and regulations so they can successfully fulfill the party's militant slogan.

Party organs on all levels must carry out law-abiding indoctrination closely linked to the conduct of economic tasks and they must organize and carry out the ideological struggle and legal control so that they can prevent the deviations that can arise in carrying out party economic policy and quickly repair deficiencies.

In particular, they must firmly emphasize political work according to the requirements of the Tae'an work system while properly observing the independent accounting system regulations and they must see that legal norms and regulations are strictly observed in material procurement, cooperative production organization, and transportation organization.

It is also important to enhance further the organization and guidance function of the city and county (district) people's committees in intensifying the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic.

The work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is carried out on the city and county (district) level and it is the city and county (district) people's committee that directly organizes and carries out this work under the guidance of party organizations.

Thus success or failure in this work depends largely on the role of the city and county (district) people's committees.

This is proven well by the experience of such cities and counties (districts) as Pukch'ong County, P'yongwon County, Tong Taewon District, Unp'a County, Anbyon County, and Chungsan County.

City and county (district) people's committees must firmly grasp the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic as the central link of legal life guidance and ceaselessly seek out new methods and techniques for intensifying this work.

City and county (district) people's committees must correctly dispose of work to intensify the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic among the units of their responsible areas, critique the process of carrying it out timely, and ceaselessly set forth high goals.

People's committee functionaries must penetrate deeply into reality as required by the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit work method, setting up corrective measures based on analyses of the law-abiding situation.

The work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic is a glorious and effective work that lends radiance to the achievements of our party in strengthening socialist legal life.

Let government organs on all levels stoutly establish the state's legal order, further strengthen the power of our country's socialist system, and achieve even greater successes in advancing the chuche revolutionary cause by ceaselessly intensifying, according to the requirements of reality, the work of creating models for the establishment of the law-abiding ethic.

9137

CSO: 4110/110

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR APRIL 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 April on the top half of page 1 with border carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Emulate the Industrial Management Experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-036, 29 May 1985, pp 130-135: "Socialistic, Scientific Industrial Management Stressed."]

On 2 April 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Functionaries, Carry Out Work Responsibly and Creatively." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 064, 3 April 1985, pp D 6-8: "Functionaries' Creative, Responsible Work Stressed."]

On 3 April 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Students Establish a Revolutionary Spirit of Learning and Become Well-Versed in Modern Science." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-036, 29 May 1985, pp 140-142: "Revolutionary Learning, Modern Science Exalted."]

On 4 April 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About a Transformation in Railroad Transportation." The editorial quoted Kim Il-song's statement on the railroad being the artery and foremost transportation system of the national economy which serves all sectors; emphasizes that transportation is equivalent to production and the railroad, being paramount, must be given priority in order for all sectors to accomplish their goals in production and construction; notes that Kim Il-song stressed giving priority to railroad transportation at the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee and that the railroad must provide materials and fuel on time to the production sites so as to normalize production and construction at a high level in all sectors of the national economy; calls for all functionaries and workers in the railroad transportation sector to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and leader by actively participating in the struggle to implement Kim Il-song's instructions on giving priority to railroad transportation; calls for thoroughgoing transportation organizational work to take advantage of the rapid increase in electric locomotives and freight cars and the final stages of railroad electrification by rapidly loading and shipping a large amount of freight in a short period of time; urges implementation of the three point transportation program of concentrated transportation,

interconnecting transportation and containerized transportation as well as strengthening the material and technological base of the railroad system; exhorts the railroad sector to examine concretely the status of execution of the decision of the 18th plenum of the fifth party central committee and firm up the weak links in railroad transportation work which they encounter; calls upon all party organizations and three revolutions teams to instill in the party members and workers in all sectors and the railroad transportation sector in particular an appreciation for the significance of the recent teachings of Kim Il-song and party requirements concerning developing railroad transportation work so that they will dutifully perform the work entrusted to them and bring about a great upswing in railroad transportation this year.

On 5 April 1985, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Working Class in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts Continue To Rush Forth Vigorously to the Forefront of Innovation." The editorial notes the paramount role in socialist economic construction played by the mining districts and singles out the Komdok and Hyesan Districts for the large portion of the 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals goal which they are assigned; the Musan Ore Mine as the foremost iron ore production base and Anju as the leader in coal production; emphasizes that innovations in the extractive industry must be achieved in order to complete the 10 long-range goals of the eighties successfully; praises the workers at the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts for past achievements and exhorts them to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and leader by even greater innovations and advances in their mining operations; notes that the reason for such advances in these mining districts up to the present have been due to the aggressive political work performed by the party organizations under the guidance of the party center; calls for performance of political work in accordance with the Taaen Work System and enforcement of the independent accounting system in order to achieve tremendous production successes; stresses the importance of continuing to strengthen and develop the outpost unit level system which is presently showing such vitality in the mining districts including the Anju District Coal Mining Complex; states that the lowest production unit is the spot where one lives and works with the production workers and the unit which wages the battle to implement party economic policy and the functionaries in senior organizations must go directly down among the workers in the mine shafts and share their joys and hardships, work arduously to settle all problems they encounter and render positive assistance to them; calls upon all functionaries and workers in all sectors and units of the national economy to continue to render positive assistance to the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts and provide them with priority production and help them both materially and spiritually; notes that when the party's call is heeded and innovations are achieved in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts, the celebrations of the 40th anniversaries this year will be brilliantly adorned and the prestige and majesty of Chuche Korea will be further demonstrated.

On 6 April 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let's Send Much More Extraction Equipment to the Coal and Ore Mines." The editorial notes that the functionaries and workers in the extractive industrial sector have brilliantly accomplished their quotas for the first quarter and that much more extraction equipment must be produced and sent to the mines

in order to render more vigorous assistance to the production battle of the working class on the extractive industrial front; notes that the party emphasizes giving priority to the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Districts and that organizational work must be performed well in order to produce and deliver the necessary extraction equipment to the mines; stresses that these five mining districts receive special emphasis of the party and that the appropriate functionaries must perform their organizational work well to produce and provide extraction equipment to these areas first; calls upon all functionaries in the committees and ministries of the administration council as well as those down in the factories and enterprises to be well aware of the need for extractive equipment and give this their utmost attention; urges priority to be given production of mine shaft equipment to enable the coal and ore mines to produce more coal and ore; calls upon the functionaries, workers, scientists and technicians in the extraction equipment production sector to use their high quality research and ingenuity to promote the comprehensive mechanization of mining operations by completing extraction equipment already on hand and make various kinds of extraction equipment appropriate for the terrain and easy to operate; calls upon all functionaries in the extraction equipment production sector to see to it that high equality equipment is produced and follow through with the equipment which they produce to assure that every single piece of equipment they produce is of high quality.

On 8 April 1985, at the lower half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Remove the Danger of War and Reunify the Fatherland Peacefully." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 10 April 1985, pp D 1-4; "NODONG SINMUN Urges Peaceful Reunification."]

On 11 April 1985, at the lower half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Realize the New Peace Proposal With the United Strength of the North and the South." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 070, 11 April 1985, pp D 12-16: "Editorial Hails Proposal for N-S Assembly Talks."]

On 15 April 1985, the paper carried a full page editorial with border on page 1 entitled, "Let Us Expedite the Victory of the Chuche Cause by Much More Firmly Uniting Around the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 074, 17 April 1985, pp D 1-7: "Editorial Urges Unity on Kim Il-song Birthday."]

On 18 April 1985, at the center of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The South Korean People's Cause for Independence, Democracy and Reunification Is Invincible." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No. 079, 24 April 1985, pp D 14-17: "NODONG SINUMN Marks 19th April Anniversary."]

On 22 April 1985, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "V.I. Lenin's 115th Birthday." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 083, 30 April 1985, pp D 10-13: "Editorial Commemorates Lenin's 115th Birthday."]

On 23 April 1985, at the upper right three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Accurately Carry Out This Year's State Budget." The editorial notes that the status of fulfillment of last year's state budget was evaluated and the state budget for this year was established at the 4th meeting of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly recently; mentions that tremendous developments occurred in industry and agriculture and the goal of 10 million tons of grain production was achieved last year and that all the successes gained in socialist construction and implementing the state budget at every step on the way were due to the refined leadership and policy of the party; quotes Kim Il-song on everyone going forth as a unit to adorn this year as the most shining year in the history of the fatherland through brave struggle to achieve all the tasks assigned; stresses that 59.8 percent of this year's state budget is allotted for productive capital construction funding and that the party places central emphasis in this year's budget on betterment of the standard of living; points out that the budget is geared to provide the financial foundation for the arduous struggle which the workers are now waging to achieve the party's grandiose program of socialist economic construction; calls for all party organizations and functionaries to operate factories and enterprises at full capacity, normalize production at a high level and formulate concrete plans for production and materials provision; calls upon all party members and workers in every sector to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions at the 10th plenum of the sixth party central committee on conserving coal, steel, electric power, cloth, etc., and improve economic guidance and business management to bring about a new upswing in socialist economic construction and effectively carry out this year's state budget; urges party organizations and guidance functionaries in all sectors of the national economy to study closely the experience of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex and incorporate this in their own units; exhorts party functionaries to set the standards through their own example by going among the masses, singing with them and living among them and thereby fulfill their honorable mission for the party and the revolution; calls upon party organizations and functionaries in organizations, enterprises and cooperative groups to abide thoroughly by the principle of unitary management in management of finances and set up strict rules for spending and control of finances; calls for all to demonstrate loyalty and revolutionary zeal for the party and leader and bring about a new transformation in accomplishing this year's plan and executing the state budget.

On 24 April 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Construction of the Namp'o Lockgate and Hasten Its Completion." The editorial states that construction of the Namp'o Lockgate is an unprecedentedly mammoth project of remaking nature now underway under the energetic guidance of Kim Il-song and the party; notes that the beloved comrade leader, Kim Chong-il, visited the Namp'o Lockgate construction site and gave practical on-the-spot guidance on many occasions; quotes the slogan of the party central committee, "Namp'o Lockgate construction workers Vigorously expedite Namp'o Lockgate construction and hasten its completion prior to 10 October this year!"; praises the soldiers and builders who are working on the Namp'o Lockgate construction project for their steadfast efforts and urges them and the whole populace to finish the project ahead of time through fostering a high ideological consciousness and steadfast loyalty to the party; emphasizes that the Namp'o Lockgate is a construction masterpiece for posterity and

the quality of the building depends on the technical skill of the workers; calls for construction command personnel to supervise the daily construction in accordance with the requirements of the program to remake nature and to maintain full readiness in the face of the oncoming monsoon season and climatic influences; emphasizes raising the level of mechanism and waging the campaign for technical innovation; calls for turning attention to the Namp'o Lockgate construction project Party-wide and nation-wide and intensifying encouragement and assistance of the workers who are overcoming all sorts of obstacles in the Namp'o Lockgate construction project and for provision of the large amount of freight to the construction site by the railroad transportation sector; calls upon functionaries in the committees and ministries of the administration council to live and breathe alongside the construction workers and ascertain and settle all problems beforehand so everyone will be able to complete construction of the Namp'o Lockgate within the scheduled deadline.

On 25 April 1985, at the top half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The KPA Is an Invincible Revolutionary Armed Force Which Is Firmly Defending the Chuche Revolutionary Cause Under the Leadership of the Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 083, 30 April 1985, pp D 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Commemorates KPA Founding."]

On 27 April 1985, at the center of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement Our Party's Chuche-oriented Health Policy." [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-034, 13 May 1985, pp 98-99: "Implementation of Chuche-Oriented Health Policy Urged."]

On 30 April 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About an Innovation in Cement Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity of operating cement factories at full capacity and expediting construction of new cement factories and introducing new Kiln methodology in them; notes that cement is needed for all kinds of large and small construction whether it be for productive construction, housing construction or nature remaking projects and that the party has established building projects to make the country a showplace this year which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party; stresses the need for an increase in cement production to handle capital construction in the extractive, metallurgical and railroad transportation industries; calls upon all the functionaries and workers in the building materials industry to wage a large scale assault to fulfill the increasing demand for cement in the national economy, especially for large projects now underway such as the Namp'o Lockgate, Ch'anggwon Street second stage construction, and large and small power plants including the T'aech'on and Wiwo'n power stations; urges all functionaries and workers to fulfill their daily, ten-day, quarterly and annual cement production plans and foster the spirit of self-reliance and zeal to fulfill their responsibilities through their own efforts when not provided with the materials they need; exhorts the functionaries in the building materials industry to go down among the cement production workers, concretely ascertain their situation, see to it that equipment is periodically overhauled and spare parts are obtained and that machine operators adhere strictly to technical regulations and operational norms and turn their attention to introducing new kiln methodology and setting up raw materials bases;

calls for timely provision of raw and processed materials in order to normalize cement production at a high level; stresses organizational work by the extractive, railroad transportation and materials supply industries to deliver raw and processed materials and fuel to cement factories and limestone quarries on a priority basis as well as properly organizing provision of fuel oil to the cement factories; calls upon party organizations and three revolutions teams to inform the cement producing masses of the party's requirement for effecting an innovation in cement production and the necessity for them to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and leader by continuing to participate in the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties"; exhorts all party organizations and workers in all sectors of the national economy, especially the construction industry, to use cement sparingly and cost consciously and thereby bring about a new transformation in production and usage of cement.

8446

CSO: 4110/186

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

August 28, 1985